NO. 2

S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor. Our Home. Our Country, and Our Brother Man.

Readers, are you familiar with the rules of geome rical progression? If not, you need only a single iltime, agreeing to take for pay one kernel of corn for as late as the 20th of December. Those years, it is the first day, two kernels for the second day, four kernels for the third day, and so on, doubling the amount for each successive day. This is a geometrical progression; and the principle is the same whether the amount be doubled every day, or trebled or quadrument the doubled every day. what the man would receive for his last day's work, or the total sum of wages. Problems of this kind the fall feed so short that farmers generally, milk furnish a great deal of amusement, and are sure to farmers in particular, were compelled to feed their result in the discomfiture and astonishment of the person who attacks them for the first time, and is rash eaders are familiar with these problems, but have they ever thought of applying the principles involved will be very likely to discredit some of the statements and they have fed them wholly from the barn, the

trees that would come from a single tree and its deper. Consider then how much more rapid is the inreach maturity in so short a time. If your astonishment is not lessened you will at least have a better Still there is no scarcity of hay, for farmers will not ening of a single thistle head or daisy. The rapid increase, which in this case demands man's constant exertion in self-defence, is in another field turned to his farmers should be saving of their forage, and make great advantage in the multiplication of useful plants. every forkful of hay do its full duty. Feed sufficient-A valuable variety of the grape is at first a tiny seed-ling with a single pair of small, weak leaves; and in general it remains a single vine until the quality of the fruit is tested. Then man takes it in hand and removes from the way every obstacle to the multipli-cation of individuals toward which the whole energies stock of cattle through the winter. of the vine are tending. Not only in every seed, but in each bud he sees the beginning of an independent vine, wanting only roots, and ready to produce those as soon as it is buried in the moist, warm soil. So in John L. Field, Thos. Millet; Secretary, John J. Mor-

seller than the first the standard or subject of a subject of the standard or subject of the subject of the standard or subject or

supply of food that may be obtained from the fresh find their food in the sea, we may safely dismiss the question of food; for the sea is a magazine prac-

The Foddering Season.

Winter has come upon us with unwonted severity: the storm of 6th and 7th inst., being very violent, and ation to understand what is meant by the term. winter, in some years past. We have, two or three instance, a laboring man hires for a specified times during the past twelve or fifteen years, plowed oonstantly, since they were drouth experison who attaces them for the first time, and is rain no hesitancy in saying that during the months of goes through with the computation. Most of our September and October, cows received more than half their keeping, and throughout November their entire keeping from the barns. Some milk farmers in this vicinity assure us that their usual supply of fodder to the increase of animals and plants? If not, they corn was entirely fed out to their cows during the fall, present fall, a much longer period than in any previous season for many years. Even with a winter of Just sit down and compute the number of appleadants in a century, supposing every seed to proserense of such plants as the white-weed, pig-weed and price than is usual for it at this season. A great deal histle, that produce so vast a number of seeds and is being shipped from this county, and indeed from conception of the great harm that can follow the rip- sell themselves short, and no great amount is needed roots will also be found a useful auxiliary in keeping a

Farmers' Club Notes.

HARTLAND. President, Ellis Fish; Vice Presidents,

annually to the United States. "Enough to endow one hundred first class agricultural colleges or build an Eric canal." More than a fourth part of the corn crops of many farmers is consumed by intruding weeds. They give occasion to loss first by consuming much valuable time in keeping the grounds clear of them; second they occupy space and tend to choke out the desirable plants; and third they draw an immense amount of precious nutriment from the soil, so needful to the perfection of the oultivated crop. Though of the greatest importance, this last consideration is often overlooked by agriculturists. Analysis have shown that weeds abound in alkalies and phosphates, "which is just what we should expect from our experience of the injury inflicted by them on the cultivated crops. They show us further that allowing such weeds to seed, not only causes a perpetuation of the corn corn and the corn of the corn and the corn of the corn and the corn of the corn of the corn of the corn of the state and the corn of the same and ne will not ask me to call must correct Mr. Burleigh says again, "Now I must correct Mr. Underwood once more," and further says, "Mr. Blake never paid me any such price." I was well aware of that long ago, for Mr. Blake told must always will at Mr. Blake paid him no such price?

In Mr. Burleigh a "P. 8." he instructed known facts. If my statements are other than the truth let Mr. Burleigh openly deny them. I have no desire to prolong a controversy with Mr. Burleigh, neither do I wish to be accused of writing that which is not true until the insinuator will come out boldly and deny what I have said instead of sliding around it.

Yours very truly,

George Underwood. ed crops. They show us further that allowing such weeds to seed, not only causes a perpetuation of the evil consequences, but also tends in a still larger measure to the abstraction of some of the most valuable food of plants, especially the phosphates? Let no man complain of unjust taxes and high rents so long as he persists in cultivating—for it is cultivation in a certain sense—crops of weeds, which not only yield him no return for his labor, but, as we have seen, greatly detract from the profits of the crops to which he looks for a compensation for his toils."

That nothing is made in vain can hardly apply to weeds we should think, unless as it has been said, "they have been sent us as a benificent arrangement weeds we should think, unless as it has been said, "they have been sent us as a benificent arrangement in order to make men industrious." Providing that there was nothing else on earth to do but to pull weeds, this might be considered a sufficient reason for their creation. It is true that in eradicating weeds we stir

argument way we should constantly keep them in sub-jection. It is to be hoped that such an amount of material, as science advances, may be rendered avail-able for economical purposes. Be this as it may, how-ever, weeds are waste and wasteful productions no

those already there.

First, how do weeds get into one's grounds or how losers by the discount of the seeds of some plants, as the least and we

For the Maine Farmer.

Weeds.

In theory, weeds are much more easily destroyed than in practice. It is hoped however that the facts and suggestions contained in this article may urge upon the intelligent farmers of Maine the necessity of eradicating, and assist them more easily to eradicate the noxious plants infecting their fields and crops. The subject is of vast importance, as the prevalence of weeds occasions the loss of many millions of dollars annually to the United States. "Enough to endow one hundred first class agricultural colleges or build an Erie canal." More than a fourth part of the corn

Fayette, Dec. 3d, 1869.

For the Maine Farmer A Letter from New Brunswick.

this season on the whole are above an average yield. The hay very good; in quantity about equal to last year. Around the salt water it was less, in the inteyear. Around the salt water it was less, in the interior it was more, and the quality excellent. Wheat, oats and barley, very good. Wheat the best I ever saw; not baving seen any poor wheat yet; I have seen many specimens too. Buck wheat not over two-thirds of a good crop. From some cause a portion of the kernels were killed on the stock, when about half matured. I think the season has been too cold for this wind of grain. Patterers a little below the season was the season has been too cold for the story. kind of grain. Potatoes a little below an average yield, and to some extent affected by the rot. Quality for the table excellent. Other kinds of roots, fair yield. Very few spples, and two-thirds of these were blown off by the first gale. Indian corn a failure. Cabbage mostly all ruined by the green worm. THE LATE TERRIBLE GALE. The night of the 4th

was one that will long be remembered by the inhabire weeds, in an agricultural sense when they grow lear to and interfere with the perfection of the plants specially cultivated. It is an old saying that "a weed as a plant growing out of place." Thus buckwheat, lover, or barley become so as soon as they grow where become so as soon as they grow where a northerly direction and near the lower waters of the growth of the desired crop.

Farmers should become more familiar with the names of our troublesome weeds—the scientific as well as the popular—so as to be able to converse intelligible.

St. Croix river, which forms the northern limits of the Passamaquoldy Bay, hence the severity of the gale at the above named place. A great number of barns were blown down and totally destroyed, and many more unroofed and otherwise damaged. Owing to gently about them, and the better to consult the works the appearance of a severe storm coming on, the which have been written upon them. It is the peculiar and horses were mostly all housed; many were killed interest of the farmer to know how weeds get into his and others injured. Quite a number of dwellings nother words how he can prevent weeds from getting into his lands and how he can most readily destroy those already there.

Were also blown down, and many others were remarkable no persons lost their lives, yet a number were injured. All persons owning land, and buildings, were more or less sons owning land, and buildings, were more or less

For the Maine Farmer Something more about the Potato.

I wish to call the attention of our farmers, and particularly those who read the Farmers, once more to the potato crop. This is one of our most important productions and one of our largest exporting commodities. Its value, in this State, stands next to that of hay, and in the whole country is exceeded by only four crops—hay, wheat, Indian corn and oats. Therefore, whatever serves to enhance the value of this much loved esculent or to increase its yield, must be of the highest-interest. The above statements were drawn from a statistical report for 1886, and I beg the indulgence of your readers for a few additional figures. Statistics are said to be dry things. and they may be so, but when they touch our interest and pride, they surely have some reason to claim our

and pride, they surely have some reason to claim our attention.

In the year 1866 there was raised in the State of Maine 6,148,725 bushels of potatoes; average yield per acre 156 bushels. This yield is exceeded by only two States—New York which produced 31,156,676 bushels, average yield per acre 107 bushels, and Pennsylvania whose product was 15,636,859 bushels, average yield per acre 99 3-10. Thus, while we are exceeded in product and value by only two States, whose yield per acre is less, our average yield surpasses that of any State in the Union not even excepting the virgin State of Kansas, whose average yield is only 81 bushels. Well may we claim to be the champion State. These figures are illustrative of the fact that either our soil is better adapted to the raising of the potato or our modes of culture are superior. In the case, let us take heart. Let the foregoing facts incite us to new courage and new endeavors. Why cannot we raise our standard, our average yield per acre to 200 bushels. The number of acres undered; the statement that intelligent labor has its work half done at the beginning, Mr. Dyer gives several mistances to show the benefits of an interchange of views among men of all occupations and professions, and continues:

"Agricultural papers, fairs, and occasional lectures do much to enlighten the agricultural community upon the various branches of their pursuit; and random talks in the market place do something beside; but after all these, in a business in which so much depends upon doing things in the best way; and where so much very much—of labor is lost from ignorance in one of what is known by nother, there ought to be a more general and systematic exchange of items of knowledge and of intellectual commodities. Religious men have the statement that intelligent labor has been and the community upon the various branches of there ought to have not only their agricultural papers, fairs, cocasional lectures, and the community upon the various branches of their industry. If Mr. A. knows how

manure, trenched in some days previous to planting, at the rate of 40 cubic yards par acre; sets drilled in with the hoc. Plants came up very regular, and were top-dressed with a mixture of 2-3 sulphate and 1-3 nitrate of soda on June 2d, at the rate of 200 weight per acre. They grew very strong after this application. The stems were six or seven feet in length, dark green, and the produce, when lifted in October, was over twenty tons. Professor Johnston adds:—And what an amazing luxuriance of vegetation, to yield at once stems seven feet in length and upwards of 20 tons of tubers per acre. This needs no comment. I refer those who would like a fuller account to Professor Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, Appendix, page 20.

We cannot afford to spend so much time upon one acre, when farm labor is so high, but with our improved farm implements and improved modes of culture, we may accomplish more. In my next I will speak of the value of leached ashes as a manure.

Wh. P. Atherron.

Hallowell, Nov. 24th, 1869.

When my neighbors are drooping and dying, and when I consider how many must fall before the ast.

And there is still another good which comes of farmeter is still another good which comes of farmeters.

And there is still another good which comes of farmeters and the practical knowledge which may be gathered up during a winter series of meetings of swell conducted farmers' club, would hat dly be estimated high enough. The club, would hat dly be estimated high enough. The club, would hat dly be estimated high enough. The club, would hat dly be estimated high enough. The club, would hat dly be estimated high enough. The club, would hat dly be estimated high enough. The club, would hat dly be estimated high enough. The club, would hat dly be estimated high enough. The club, would hat dly be estimated high enough. The club, would hat dly be estimated high enough. The club, would hat dly be estimated high enough. The club, would hat dly be estimated in this thing, and the increase of the hat being a series of m

Why so much Poor Heatth?

When my neighbors are drooping and dying, and when I consider how many must fall before the saturated earth becomes dry again I cannot help asking:

"Is there nothing I can do to stay the title of disease?" Look at the tablets in your cometeries? How many young are there! Surely it was not always so I can recollect when it was seldom that a young man or woman died. Why is it? There are great improvements for comfort and convenience. Fruits and articles conducive to health are abundant. Fashions, in the main, comfortable—except a tendency to give he female form a spider like appearance—large heads (if it were possible to keep the head cool with so much superfluous bandage, perhaps the injury would be trifling) and small waists. Tell the young woman how we dressed forty years ago—first to inspire all the air possible, then fasten the clothes; which were held up by shoulder straps instead of corrects, and she will reply: "They must have had horrid forms!" "But my dear, that is a matter of taste." Women were considered as beautiful then as now, and could rear a dozen children with as much case as one is reared now, besides manufacturing all the woolen cloth worn by the family, and spin the linen thread with which to make it into garments. Why this change? I should have a supplied to the wire happier if not better for these meetings.

In looking over the record book of the Secretary of this organization, I find that they had under consideration such subjects as the following, viz.: "Is farming a saying besieness as considered in this Visade carpets" than faded countenances—better have no carpets than no health.

Brooks, Dec. 6th, 1869.

For the Maine Farmer.

Wheat in Know Country.

For the Maine Farmer.

For the Maine Farmer.

For the Maine Farmer.

Wheat in Know Country.

For the Maine Farmer.

For the M

Agricultural Miscellany.

the other-a serious error, except in a practical sort

double that amount, while our average for the last two or three years, has been 200 bushels per acre. It is true we have to mannre high, but can we raise a good crop of anything without manure? Our soil is no longer a virgin one, and the days for careless farming have gone by. If a man cannot properly manure and cultivate 10 acres, let him take five; put all the manure on to the five acres, then thoroughly cultivate and keep the weeds down and the product will be greater. Such has been our experience. We try to do too much—plant too many acres for the try to do too much—plant too many acres for the manure we have—and the consequence is these abort. many times, of great advantage to know the why of a thing. Most farmers know a great many things as simple facts while they know nothing of the reasons for the existence of these facts. Sometimes it is fatal to success in an agricultural operation not to know the reason why certain causes produce certain results. It is not enough to know the simple fact. Like the Subool. reson why certain causes produce certain results. It is not enough to know the simple fact. Like the School to make matters worse hoeing comes late and haying presses hard upon us, whereby it is almost impossible to give the plants that thorough culture which we otherwise would. At such times too, the resolution with the fold right party and the resolution which we otherwise would. At such times too, the resolution with the fold right party and the resonance of which we otherwise would. At such times too, the weeds flourish with ten-fold vigor and if not kept down they lighten the crop of potatoes and fill the carth with foul séeds to choke and ruin the following crops of grain. We planted this year two acres of potatoes late and unfortunately about one-half of them never came up, but the weeds came up and them never came up, but the weeds came up and grew first rate—and fact, they grew beyond all precedent, and I fear the result next year. It would have been better had we summer fallowed the ground.

As considerable has been said of late about his but the dark of the land as in cents per bushes and buy them been better had we summer fallowed the ground. As considerable has been said of late about big bushel, and if some farmer has proved this by exceful As considerable has been said of late about big yields of potatoes, I cannot resist the temptation here of insert ng a nice English story. Perhaps Mr. Andrew Archer will consider it quite pertinent to the conssion and "Puer Bonus" may not give up in despair even with such poor seed as the "Early Sebes," "Early Goodrich," "Harrison," &c., proved to be. An experiment with one acre of potatoes of the "Red Doo" variety, April 26th, 1842, by Mr. Alexander Gardiner, gardener to Mr. Pieming. Soil a mellow loam, two feet deep, subsoil yellow till; farm-yard manure, trenobed in some days previous to planting, at the rate of 40 cubic yards par acre; sets drilled in with the hoc. Plants came up very regular, and were top-dressed with a mixture of 2-8 sulphate and 1-8 nitrate of sods on June 2d, at the rate of 200 weight per acre. They grew very strong after this

Wheat in Knox County.

Per the Mains Paramet.

Wheat in Knox County of the fellog that the cultivation of wheat in his fister is a subject of vital importance to the prosperity, and hoping by stating what has been done this essaon to induce others to try and raise more wheat, I tend from the fellowing. Mr. Loco Daniel of Union, raised this season, from serve-sighthe of an acre, thirty and one-fourth buthels of nice, clean, heavy wheat, from one fourth buthels of nice, clean, heavy wheat, from one fourth buthels of nice, clean, heavy wheat, from one fourth buthels of nice, clean, heavy wheat, from one fourth buthels of nice, clean, heavy wheat, from one fourth buthels of nice, clean, heavy wheat, from one buthels, it was to be a season, from sense of the nine of the village which went to improve their practice. So, which were the control of the contr

again into salts and gases. The farmers' club, com-posed of intelligent, observing men, where all are pu-pils and all are teachers, is one of the best schools in which to learn these lessons. It should cocupy a por-tion of the long winter evenings, as the district school occupies a portion of the winter days; and be made a permanent institution—a mutual improvement society for old farmers and young farmers, for village farmers and all farmers."

Making Collections.

Many boys and girls take a fancy to make collections of something. Some collect postage-stamps, others coins, and we have seen very large collections of buttons in which there were no two alike. The desire to make as large a collection as possible, without regard to anything else, we do not approve of; but it is very pleasing to see young people collecting specimens which shall teach them something. A collection of postage-stamps made for the sake of getting the greatest possible number, is of no more use than so many pieces of newspaper; but if one will read about many pieces of newspaper; but if one will read about the country to which each stamp belongs, then some-thing interesting and useful may come of this postage-stamp mania. So with coins—collections of which, at least the foreign ones, very few young people are able to make. These can lead to historical studies. After least the foreign ones, very few young people are able to make. These can lead to historical studies. After all, we prefer much to see young folks take to collecting natural objects. Those of you who live in the country can find an abundance of things more interesting than postage-stamps, or even coins. We once saw a large collection—we have forgotten how many specimens, of all the different kinds of beans—a dozen or so of each kind put in a neat little paper tray, and correctly named. A nice collection would be all the different kinds of wheat—indeed, we should much like to have such a collection ourselves. Then how interesting it would be to have specimens of the seeds of every kind of troublesome weed. The eye having become accustomed to the appearance of these seeds, would be able to detect them at once among seed grain, or other kinds of seeds. Another collection we would a greet to the older boys, is one of all the native woods of the farm, or the neighborhood; very few people know any but the larger kinds of wood. A collection with specimens to show the bark, the end of the wood and the grain would be something worth looking at. Then there are the insects which are injurious to crops, which would make not only a useful but appeals and would lead to a series of the series and would be a series Of course, one will take a fancy to one thing and one to another, and in a family of several boys and girls, a museum may be formed which will be worth showa museum may be formed which will be worth soowing to others. Those who are old enough to study
plants, minerals, insects, etc, will, of course, make
collections of specimens to illustrate these studies. Our
object was to suggest something that seemed to us better worth doing than accumulating postage-stamps or
buttons.—American Agriculturist.

It is universally admitted that a continued system of breeding in and in, in the horse, cow, sheep or hog, is sure to produce deterioration. Not only is

and increased liability to disease.

One of our subscribers was recently telling us of the care he took of his poultry in this particular, not only every season to have a change of receters, but also in selecting his own stook for keeping over the year, and in selling pairs always to or among their poultry roup, gaper, cholers, and other chicken diseases, his own flock was and had been entirely free from them. He considered this to be the cause, and there can certainly be no rease why the same objections to in and in breeding should not

same objections to in and in breeding should not operate as with other stock.

We apprehend that in selling poultry, very few farmers take pains to pair them not akin, and, indeed, there is obvious difficulty in doing so, unless more system and method is introduced into the poultry yard, and more divisions than usual. We have occasionally purchased fowls from a party having a small enclosure, and who feeds high, re aining year after year the same stock. These are large and fine, but we have had them, without any previous warning, drop over saddenly, we presume from something like

we have had them, without any previous warning, drop over suddenly, we presume from something like apoplexy.

The crossing of distinct breeds, making what farmers value as the barn-yard fowl, more hardy and better layers than some of the pure breeds, may operate in this way. It is a common remark with those who sell eggs and get their profit from them more than from selling chickens, that they get more eggs from mixture of breeds.

It may be well for poultry breeders to attend to this more than they do.—Practical Farmer.

North Kennebec Farmers' Club. The following is the constitution adopted by both divisions of the North Kennebeo Farmers' Club, some account of which organizations will be found in an-

ARTICLE 1.—This Association shall be called "The North Kennebec Farmers" Club—Western Division." ART. 2.—The Club shall hold meetings for the dis-ART. 2.—The Club shall hold meetings for the dis-cussion of subjects connected with agriculture, and horticulture, at such times and places as shall be de-termined upon by vote from time to time. ART. 3.—The Officers of the Club shall be a Presi-dent, three Vice Presidents, a Scoretary, a Treasurer, and a Standing Committee of three, who shall hold

ART. 4.—The duties of the President, Vice Presi dents, and Scoretary shall be such as usually portain to those offices severally. The Treasurer, under the direction of the President, shall collect the dues and direction of the President, shall collect the dues and pay the bills of the Club, and keep a correct account of his doings. The Standing Committee shall assess all the members of the Club, equally, such sume as may be necessary to pay the expenses of the Club, and shall make such assessments once in three months, or as often as the Club shall determine by vote of the majority, and shall have a general supervision of the affairs of the Club.

Agr. 5.—In case of vacancy of any office in the Club, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Club.

ART, 6 —Any person may become a member of this Ant. 0—Any person may become a member of thi
Club by subscribing his name to these rules.

Ant. 7.—These rules may be altered at any regular
meeting of the Club, by a vote of two-thirds of the
members present.

Girdled Trees.

It may be a matter of interest to some of our reader It may be a matter of interest to some of our readers to state that girdled fruit trees can be saved; and we see no good reason why the same treatment will noy have the same effect upon all trees. The experiment has been tried with satisfactory results. The method is as follows:—To graft five or six solons, as large sround as a pipe-stem, and long enough to reach ever the girdled place into the tree. First notch the live bark above and below the girdle, then spring the ahoots or solons into these notches and fasten the ends with wax. The principle is, that the solons grow rapidly and spread over the girdled surface. We have been told by a gentleman who gave this method a trial that he asyes some very fine fruit trees in this way, after they had been apparently ruined by the gnawing of mice.

Augusta, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869.

TERMS OF THE MAINE PARMER, \$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within These terms will be rigidly athered to in all cases. in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date apon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute,

cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him. his paper must communicate to us the name of the affects which if has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTOR "NOTICE

Mr. V. Darling will visit our subscribes during the months of December and January. Mn. S. I. Small, is new canvassing the County of Line Counties during the month of November.

Mr. S N. Taben, will call on subscribers in Wald-

A National Congress.

luring the months of November and December.

There is one remarkable feature of the present Na-tional Legislature which should attach to it an additional degree of dignity and importance, and which every patriotic citizen must contemplate with pride and satisfaction. Since 1861, when Southern Senstors and Representatives stalked rebelliourly from the country's capitol, our Congress has been national only in theory and in law; now, for the first time since that prolonged struggle was inaugurated, the national flag floats from the dome at Washington over a National Congress, composed, or soon to be composed, of Representatives from every State and section of the Union. They have once more come country which has the capacity for 500,000,000 of people, and all the elements of "plenty and beauty," which can be lavished from the lap of nature. They can now with more justice and propriety lay claim to they can justly lay claim to that character must be determined by subsequent developments. They now have an opportunity to serve and honor the country and the whole country, and it is to be hoped that the conduct of every member will disclose that he appreciates the responsibility resting upon him. It is to be hoped that they have all become convinced that something more than the shibboleth which will bring a party successfully through a political campaign, is now required to effect a satisfactory adjustment of all nutional questions, and meet the expectations and requirements of the people. The battle cry of liberty and equality, on the one hand, and bloody treason or the other, has done a brave work; it was sufficient for partisan purposes, but something more than an empty refrain is wanted now. "Reconstruction" with all its varied phases and appointments may have been exnedlent and wise in its day, but in the public mind, all its uses have now become "stale, flat, and unprofitable." A new era is now succeeding. Practical questions of vital importance to the people, which un-derlie this happiness and prosperity, now claim the earnest and careful attention of their representatives in Congress. They hope to see them devote themselves conscientiously to this work, and bring to the consideration of all these questions a wisdom, a patriotism and an honest purpose worthy of the American Con-

gress of former days.

The present administration came into power with many pledges of fidelity to the best interests of the country; with a professed determination to exercise all its authority to drive ignorance, corruption and rascality from public office and close their portals against it in the future, and to enlist all energies for bithful and economical disbursement of the revenues, and thus relieve the people in some degree, from their upon the manner in which it fulfils its pledges to the people and deals with the living issues of the day as

they continually arise.

As an indication of a single purpose on their part to devote themselves to the work of solving the great problems which engage the public mind, and of the general liberal policy to be pursued towards the south-ern representatives, it is to be hoped in the first place, that the idea of military government, in any form which the ingenuity of partisan spirit can suggest, for any Southern State, will no longer be tolerated. There may be "Rebels" it is true, in Texas, Mississippi and Georgia, unrepentent, unregenerate and irrevocably bad rebels; but if four years of "reconstruction" has failed to civilize and reform them, it is safe to assume that no amount of military thrashing will ever make good citizens of them. It is not now so much a question whether certain rebels deserve anything better than military government, as it is whether a permaociliation can ever take place under it; whether, when the tables are turned, and the ex-rebels have a majority in the State where they are now it the minority, their acts of retaliation will not be the more certain and severe; whether, in short, the future harmony and prosperity of the country require it. When this question is answered in the interest of the whole country, and the whole subject of reconstruction goes down forever at their bidding, our statesmen can then address themselves to the work of digesting a tariff system which shall be felt the least and produce the most revenue without regard to the partian vote of any locality. They can devise a plan for taking the tion of the most important statistical facts in every section of the country, without regard to the official patronage of the members for that particular section. At the earliest practicable moment too, the people will demand that the Internal Revenue laws shall be thernighly revised, so that they may no longer be required o pay a tax on almost every article of consu when the exigencies of the government do not require it. Finally the people are anxiously waiting for the day when greenbacks shall be gold and gold shall be greenbacks. Although, as it has always been main taided in our columns, and as Secretary Boutwell now says, the ability of the government to resume specie payment will not depend upon any special legislation, yet much will depend upon the general policy of the government with regard to our industries. Stimulated by timely and judicious legislation they will become active and productive; and with modified revenue laws and an economical administration, the trade and ouras with each other, and specie pay ents resumed without a financial panic.

ard of Agriculture will be held in the city of Lewiston on the 19th, 20th and 21st of January next. The eting will be of the nature of a Farmer's Convenllar to that held in their city last winter, and prominent gentlemen will give lectures and of general interest, it is also hoped that farmers rally will be present and take part in the discusons following each other. We learn that arrangeate to finus half fare tickets to those attending the

Congress now endeaver to frame an en

ral and national policy in regard to all these ques

us samples of the business cards of Holland merchant of seventy years ago, printed for distribution among American ship-masters who visited American at that data. They were found among the papers of his fath-er, the late Samuel Patterson, who was a prominant

reputation of Mr. Douglas

THE DEATH PENALTY IN EUBOPF. We make ex- STATE REFORM SCHOOL. The annual visit of the

"sickly sentimentality" on the taking of life throughout France is, he says, frightful. It is not confined to classes. Juries will no longer render verdicts, judges will no longer give sentence. It has infected leading members of the Corps Legislatif. Even the Emperor on his throne is supposed not to be wholly exemply. The great majority of the leading journals of Paris favor the same side, these are his own statements, and he goes on to show the immense influence of journals into literature in France in excess of other countries. Nor does he omit to point out the results of this sentiment, just such as we predicted a priori would follow, increasing frequency and atrocity of crime, and the almost impossibility of obtaining justice in cases of murder. Other testimony to the same point is not wanting. Individuals have told me here in Paris, persons who had no more interest in Capital Punishment than in the autumn winds, that juries would never bring in a square verdict of guilty, but could always invent extenuating circumstances in the boldment of the containty of the same of the corps and the certainty that unless these facts had been notorious, such persons would never have known them."

How, James W. North, who for the past ton years has been quietly and almost constantly engaged in collecting materials for a history of this city, and incidentally of Hallowell, Vassalboro', Winslow and Waterville, is as quietly completing his arrangements for the early publication of the same. We learn, that almost and the early publication of the same. We learn, that almost ment of the completing his arrangements for the early publication of the same. We learn, that almost ment of the completing his arrangements for the early publication of the same. We learn, that almost ment of the completing his arrangements for the early publication of the same. We learn, that almost ment of the completing his arrangements for the completing his arrangements for the carly publication of the same. We learn, that almost ment of the completi

the early publication of the same. We learn, that al- away fore boon and gaff, off Cape Coo the early publication of the same. We learn, that although the advance subscriptions are hardly as numerous as was expected, the work will be put to press immediately, and what is a matter of a certain degree of pride, the press work is to be done in this city. It It seems desirable that a work prepared with so much care, and one that will give so complete an account of the Jersey coach, and a cargo of 1400 bbla herring, which was fully insured. The vessel had just been repaired at an expense of about \$2500, from damage received our past history and present condition, should also at an expense of about \$2500, from damage in the gale of Oct. 4. preserve engravings of our public buildings, churches, streets, &c. Now while it is quite out of place to ex- FATAL ACCIDENT. A correspondent writes us that pect the author to go to this expense personally, we suggest, (more especially as towns and cities may by statute so expend a portion of their money,) whether ville, was instantly killed on Tuesday, 7th inst., by community is directly concerned.

Business Changes. During the past week several changes among our business firms have occurred, twenty-six years of age. He had been in the employ Hutchins, Allen, & Co., hardware dealers, have sold the Company some three years, and was a young their stock and stand to Dr. A. Wilder, by whom the man of unblemished moral character. He leaves business is to be carried on hereafter. Dr. Wilder is father, mother, and a large circle of brothers and sislargely concerned in the manufacture of oil cloths, be- ters to mourn his loss. Eleven years ago the deceased ng a member of the firm of S. Page & Co., Hallowell, had an elder brother killed in California while engagand is a gentleman of character and enterprise, whose ed at mining. scoession to the ranks of our business men will be

The Deering apotheoary establishment, 7 Union Block, recently purchased by J. H. Leonard, and handsomely refitted by him, we learn has again changed hands. Mr. Dans of Boston is the new

named parties were arraigned last week before Judge | we learn that a special subscription amounting to True of the Municipal Court in this city, on the charge about a thousand dollars has been secured for his ben of selling intoxicating liquors to the inmates of the efit, if he shall conclude to remain. The final deterinstitution and found guilty under the search and mination of Dr. Bingham upon the subject has not yet seizure clause, and fined accordingly, viz: John been made known. earborn, fined \$50 and costs; C. C. Sibley, fined \$50 and costs, and H. Hatch, fined \$30 and costs They appealed and found bounds (as such creatures will) for their appearance at the next term of the Su-

popular elergymen of his denomination, and his re-movel from this city would be deeply regretted not only by his own parishioners, but by all classes of our will soon be in a condition to resume his duties in the

will hold their annual sale at Moor ing. The articles of taste and utility which will be an arbibition, will aftract a goodly audience and we

tracts, from a letter written by Mr. Orville D. Baker Governor and Council to the State Reform School in tracits, from a letter written by Mr. Orville B. Baser of this oity, referred to by us last week in which he gives the following statistics, the result of his inquiry and observations in regard to the operation of the laws under which Capital Panishment is inflicted in Europe. He says:

"The statistics for England are vital, and show the wide spread existence of this repognance to taking life in the most convincing way—namely by its results. They are, if I remember rightly, from the Home-Secretary himself, the Hom. Mr. Bruce, who is personally an enemy to any change in the Law. These show that the number of murders is cut of all proportion with the number brought to trial, that he number tried is out of all proportion with the number executed. I happened to see the figures. In six years 156 sentenced, and that the number executed. I happened to see the figures. In six years 156 sentenced, and that the number executed. I happened to see the figures. In six years 156 sentenced, 22 excented. But it recems the canone is spreading. In 1867 and '68, 97 committed, 27 convicted, and if years the boys were disporting themselves to their from the proportion of executions to convicitions is about one to the treatment of the same to the state of the committed and the proportion of executions to convicious is about one to the treatment of the same to the same of the committed and the proportion of executions is about one one to three also series of years the proportion of committed and the proportion of executions to convicious is about one to the treatment of the same to tree of the law has son chance of being killed himself, and eight chances of exception of executions is about one to the converted to the stream of the proportion of executions is about one to the read of the treatment and the stream of the proportion of executions is about one to the proportion of executions to convictions is about one to the proportion of executions to convictions is about one to the read of the proportion of executions to convictions is of this city, referred to by us last week in which he Westbrook was made on Friday 8d inst. Owing to gives the following statistics, the result of his inquiry the illness of Gov. Chamberlain he was not able to be

ten out of three meeting the sentence of the Law in all other crimes, one out of eight in the crime of marder.

It seems, too, that it is not merely before conviction that the struggle coours. Before the jary it is bad enough, and from first to last under the precent law that the struggle coours. Before the jary it is bad enough, and from first to last under the precent law that the struggle coours. Before the jary it is bad enough, and from first to last under the precent law that the struggle coours. Before the jary it is bad an enough, and from first to last under the precent law that the sentence of the law from principles or interest, combine to deaden Justice and fit one bards the more in her quivering fissh. The result is ten excentions and seventeen communitations as in Enland, forty-one executions, one hundred and thirty-five communitations are in Germany. * This is not an expression of sympathy with the crime, but of expression of sympathy expression of sympathy with the crime, but of expression of sympathy of the sympathy. If it is any other crime is the expression of sympathy with the crime is the expression of sympathy expression of sympathy expression of sympathy expression of sympathy

our city should not vote the sum allowed that this the breaking of a grindstone on which he was at work written history of our progress may also be suitably—a portion of the stone striking him on the right side illustrated, with views of our streets, churches, and of his head, crushing the bones of his face and breakother public buildings and objects of interest. We hope some action will be at once taken in this matter, the stone of the weight of five or six hundred pounds as it is one in which the credit and public spirit of our passed up through the flooring overhead and fell with sufficient force to break the flooring timbers—the stone remaining in the second story. Mr. Kelley was

We understand that at the meetings severally held last week by the church and parish of the Con gregational Society in this city, to take action upon the communication of Rev. Dr. Bingham, in which he tenders the resignation of his pastoral charge, resolutions were almost unanimously adopted expressive of continued respect and attachment, and requesting him Upon complaint made by Can. Tilton, the com- to reconsider his purpose of withdrawal and retain his andant at the U. S. Military Asylum, the following present connection with the church. In addition

Persons desiring presents for the holidays, wil find an assortment of Moss Work, Fir Emblems, and a variety of fancy articles, at the store of the Misses Noble on Winthrop street, just above Waverly Hall.

the 25th ult. by Dr. J. O. Webster, Eurgeon at th U. S. Militar; Asylum. It was a second Asylum. One week after the operation the patient

that Gov. Chamberlain, who has been confined to his house by illness resulting from his wounds, has so far covered as to be able to attend to his official duties

The Dirigo Base Ball Club will give a grand

Notes from the Capital.

Messas. Entrons:-The investigations of the present century leave few subjects undisturbed, tunneling

it is destined to work extraordinary changes in the mechanical and industrial arts of the world. It is required. The subject of this notice, Orio Fuller, claimed this new metal, (the result of a life devoted Esq., was born in the town of Livermore, February 4, to studies of this character,) unites all the good qualities of brass, tin, copper, zine and lead, and that it is schools in his native town. At the early age of nine subject to few or none of the imperfections of those metals. It is impervious to the action of rust, and resists even the violent attacks sulphuric acid offers land in different towns, he finally selected a lot in the qualities ascribed to this new discovery. If subse- marriage with Miss Mary Hobbs, also of Livermor ment investigation shall demonstrate the advantages plaimed for this manufactured metal are well founded. it will be difficult to suggest any limit to the change and benefits it will confer upon the arts and manufac ures of the world.

turing the coming winter is a series of twelve lecture o be delivered in Lincoln Hall, under the manage ment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Departmen the Potomac. The opening lecture was by Rev. Dr. Robert Laird Collier, the "man-eloquent of the West," on the evening of the 6th December. His theme was "The Woman for the Period," It is scarcely necessary to say his subject was treated in a very masterly abounding either in passages of great beauty or re- in March, 1867. But few, very few men, leave such markable force. Ideas of a "woman for the period" seemed very strong and clear in his own mind, and Mr. Fuller was a Universalist, and a few days before they were given to the public in language which in no his death, selected the Rev. Mr. Witherell of Dexter, ense could be considered doubtful.

On the Sabbath preceding the evening of his lecture, Dr. Collier preached two very powerful sermons in the Unitarian Church in this city, the first from the text, bloody years of our country's peril, his faith in the "Woe unto you Scribes, Pharisees, &c.," in which ultimate triumph of the Union arms failed not, his mposture and hypocrisy, of all grades, received the hand his purse being ever open to aid our soldiers on ost damaging treatment conceivable. The subject of the tented field, or their families at home. the second discourse was "Hope," and glowed with Mr. Fuller was a sincere friend and faithful ure and sermons, will be among those delightful renembrances the mind reverts to after many days. he distinguished lecturers secured for this series ind the en ouragement of a most worthy enterprise. return for the patronage of the public.

any years, is the proposed "International Industrial greatly respected by all. xhibition for 1871," to be holden in this city. It as already enlisted the approbation and encourage sent of many of the most substantial men in this comunity; and though at present the plans and purposes

aploy their funds. There has lately been added to the numerous attracigs, fine chromos, and numerous other novelties pre- facts as are brought to light, and caution ther any noticeable portraits on exhibition, is one by a of their money? viss artist, if we mistake not, the subject of which as lately familiar to all, in no inconsiderable sense. being no less a person than Robert E. Les. late fe-size, and pronounced an apt likeness by those wholaim to be familiar with the original. The self-reli
Journal says it appears that bonds of \$1000 each have

nos and determination indicated by the families of been adroitly altered to \$10,000, and with other cernce and determination indicated by the features of his portrait, go far to explain how and why the tot-ring fabric of the late rebellion sustained itself so have been stolen, have been used as collateral security ng, after most of its visible supports had been demoi-

at the same time secrificing the immense sums aleady invested in government buildings in this city, together, these suggestions would seem to involve an

mplete a new capital, elsewhere, should be judiclouss attached to the present capital are not transfera. Neither Gray or Pratt have been seen since Satur ere by the gigantic intellects of the past, can never \$5000 for their apprehension. repeated upon any page opened for a new record. would be as practicable to transport the associations oint of Cape Cod, or the memories of Bunker Hill to the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massach one might seem. The giant shades of the past still which is venerable and memorable in our common his-tory, clusters around Washington as the starlit centre first illumined as the capital of the nation, and which has alone been graced by the brilliant army of intel-lects which have were their root of the barometer took place on Thursday of last week has since been graced by the brillant army of the licets which have won their most unfiding Isurels, their proudest, highest triumphs, in the areas of politics. It was set apart and conscersted in early time, by the patriots whose principles were first enjoyed only at the cost of personal perils, and whose altimate triumph was there celebrated by the remnants of the triumph was there celebrated by the remnants of the both inst., and it was supposed it would be followed by a corresponding depression, accompanied by violent meteorological and atmospheric changes, but thus allike imparishable. Let us still preserve the capital our fathers cetablished in olden time. "Let us have peace."

In the index providest, highest triumphs, in the areas of politics. It was set apart and conscersted in early time, iterated of the barometer was noticed in this city on the 9th inst., and it was supposed it would be followed by a corresponding depression, accompanied by violent meteorological and atmospheric changes, but thus far nothing of the kind has occurred.

On the assembling of the Imperial Parliament on the 10th of January next a bill will be immediately, introduced to empower the government to suspend the followed by a corresponding depression, accompanied by violent meteorological and atmospheric changes, but thus far nothing of the kind has occurred.

The old Maine Farmers' Almanae for 1870, from the press of Masters, Smith & Co., has been received and "placed on file" for reference.

Death of one of the Fathers.

MESSES. EDITORS :- When a man dies, who, in his early, vigorous manhood, leaves home with all its binding, pleasing associations, travels day after day, culty, plunging deep into the darkest recesses of the cosan of thought, and interrogating the solenose with a pertinacity which will not be denied, that some new gift, vegetable, mineral, or manufactured, may be bestowed upon the age in which we live by such exertions.

binding, pleasing associations, travels day after day, and finally penetrates for miles the dark, dense and almost unbroken forest, there relects land and with a strong will and a vigorous exercise of the muscular powers which God has given him, in a few years causes the wilderness "to bud and blossom as the rose;" there erects and makes pleasant and chearful a home stowed upon the age in which we live by such exertions.

The resources of a German gentleman, (whose name has not been given to the public,) aided by a company in Philadelphia under his direction, are said to have been rewarded by the discovery of a new artificial metal, compounded of several others, resembling silver in its general appearance, the analysis of which indicates it is destined to work extraordinary observed in the property of the confidence of his fellow citizens, it is destined to work extraordinary observed in the property of the confidence of his fellow citizens, in the property of the confidence of his fellow citizens, in the property of the confidence of his fellow citizens. more than a passing notice of his death seems

when thrown in contact with metals. It can be man- Plantation called Oxford, Penobecot county. The ufactured all sizes and thicknesses, from samples one year previous, 1821, a few trees had been felled upon by two inches to large sheets four by sixteen feet, and two or three lots in the Plantation, but aside from rom the most delicate foil to any desired thickness, this, it was one dark, dense forest for miles around. It has already been used in the form of wall paper, to There he went to work falling trees and clearing land exclude moisture from damp situations, and also sub- in summer, and teaching school during the winter stituted in many places for oil-cloths and carpetings. mouths. In 1827, a post office was established in the its tenacity is very much greater than that of most Plantation, called the Oxford post office, and Mr. Fulknown metals, possessing quite nearly the extraordi- ler was appointed pos-master, his appointment bearnary ductility of platinum. Such in brief, are the ing date May 27, 1827. This year also, he united in a most virtuous and amiable young lady, who soon accompanied him to his wilderness home, and who, from that day till the day of his death, participated in his joys and sympathized with him in all his afflictions and sorrows.

On the 11th day of February, 1832, an act was

passed by the Legislature incorporating the Plantation of Oxford into a town by the name of Lagrange At the first meeting under the act of incorporation holden March 19th, 1832, Mr. Fuller was chosen the first Moderator and the first Selectman in the newly incorporated town. From a carefully examination of the records of the town, it appears that Mr. Fuller has held one or more important offices in town during nanner. He led his audience from grave to gay and our corporate existence, with the exception, perhaps, rom mirth to sadness almost at will, his entire lecture of two or three years, resigning the last office he held an unbroken record behind them. In religious faith, to attend his funeral. In politics he was a decided whig till the dissolution of the whig party, and then united with the republicans, and during the dark and

in and for the cause of education. Six of his children ment to its close. The memories of Dr. Collier's lec. grew to man's and woman's estate. Two of them have died, two are settled in this town, and two California, and all qualified to teach our common schools, one of them for several years previous to her icate the course will be among the most brilliant ever marriage, was one of our most efficient and accomiven in this city, the engagement comprising among there such names as Dr. E. H. Chapin of New York, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the arctic voyager, Mark Twain, nor drinking anything that by possibility, could make he humorist, Benson J. Lossing, the historian, &c. a man drunk. Mr. Fuller was as old, if not the oldbe proceeds of the above lextures are to be devoted to est settler in this town. He died Wednesday evening be purpose of forming a "Charity Fund," thus offerag the united inducement of an elegant entertainment bath following, and a large procession of his fellow citizens manifested their respect by following his remains to their last and final resting place. Thus One of the most important enterprises so ggested for lived and died our fellow citizen, beloved by many and Lagrange, Dec. 1, 1869.

"Rev. Edward A. Wilson."

sess a grand exhibition of the kind suggested in this forms me that he believes the business advertised over ity. It appeals most strongly for aid to every one that signature is managed by a combined number of the desires the progress of fine arts, manufactures, individuals, among whom is some printer who underand the general advancement of the country; and the stands his part of the business, and one or more feigher walks of broader culture, and more general males of unenviable character. The business is not rilization, will be promoted to the same extent with new, and now appears to be largely advertised, and hich this and similar enterprises receive encourage- extensively carried on, agents being employed in most ent. The capital necessary to secure the success of of the States, and some parts of British North Ameriundertaking of this magnitude seems very large, ca. This would not be so if it was not a money makat the channels in which it will flow back to our peo-le are so numerous, that even as a financial matter it ready afflicted, a quack, and perhaps worthless, if not comises a good investment to all who choose thus to worse than worthless medicine. Is there no way for such imposters to be trapped and brought to justice, or their impositions stopped? Added to the above, is ons Washington offers to its residents, a Fine Art the opinion of the Editors of the MAINE FARMER, reallery—located on F street, between 13th and 14th— siding in Augusta, which "Rev. E. A. Wilson" states tted up a' much expense by its enterprising proprie-ors. Meers. Smith & Long. This gallery is already now reside, that he is a humbug. Will not other pacoming a place of great resort, the beautiful paint- pers guard the interest of their readers by giving such ted commanding universal admiration. Among the trape set for them by these unprincipled hunters

BOND FRAUDS IN NEW YORK. Another stupendo fraud has been discovered in Wall street-the altera neral-in-Chief of the rebel army. The portrait is tion of a large number of Government bonds from a small to a large figure. A dispatch to the Boston

The firm said-to be implicated is W. E. Gray & Co. who have been doing business since last month at 44 Vashington to some point nearer the geographical Broad street. They took possession of the elegant entre of the nation, has given rise to many and earest discussions upon the subject lately, but the public consisted of Gray and T. H. Pratt. Gray was formerly aind seems adopting the conviction that it would of Washington, and is sail to be the son of the chapsarcely be judicious to favor such a change. The ob- lain of the United States Scuate, Peatt is reported to tions urged against the present location of the capial, would seem to apply with no inconsiderable force were subsequently altered to \$10,000. A few months o most or all others which might be adopted; and the roposition to economize expenditures of the public accept by incurring new and extraordinary liabilities, and the matter was allowed to rest.

The following are among the firms who are to have made loans to Gray & Co., though what part pplication of arithmetic difficult to understand, if the of these securities are good, or which are forged, it is roposed change is to be advantageous to the public impossible to say: Howes & Many, \$40,000; Brown iterests, as is claimed by those favorable to the en-Mechanics' Bank, \$80,000; Coleman & Benedict \$18,000; J. W. Ewell & Co., \$25,000; and E. P. Scott. \$40,000.

expended on the site already occupied, it is undeni- Gray & Co. are reported to have had \$15,000 le that we should possess the most magnificent seat the bank on Friday night and \$100,000 in bonds of government owned by any people. The frame hand. They were supposed to be doing a fine business, ork for the most splendid city in the world is al. The money they received on these accurities they are sady our own, and the efforts made in past time to supposed to have mainly invested in stock of the aprove its streets and public grounds, are now rap- Quartz Hill Mining Company. Their office was the ly assuming the beautiful forms and proportions de-gued by the original founder of the city. The mem-were understood to be the manipulators of it.

e to any distant territory; and the histories written day, and the Stock Exchange has offered a reward of

The President has sent into the Sent firmation the name of Gen. George F. Shepley numerical with the name of Lexington to the sandy Maine, as judge for the first U. S. Circuit, embracing ne inlet of Annisequam, as the attempt to invest any and Rhode Island. Gen. Shepley is a son of Hor and Rhode Island. Get. Suppley is a solution of the Ether Shepley, for many years Chief Justice of the nemorable past of Washington, however favored that Supreme Court of Maine. He graduated at Dartmonth be, or however strong its apparent attraction of the court of Maine. The graduated at Dartmonth College, studied law, and immediately entered the court of the court linger about the halls of Congress, coaseleasty weaving Portland. As an advocate before juries, for many the threads of their influence into the web of the despense he ranked as second only to the late Senator times of our great republic. Very much of that

Editor's Table.

OUR DEPARTED FRIENDS: or Glory of the Immortal Life. By J. E. Stebbins. Illustrated. Hartford: J. Patten Fitch. 1867. 8 vo. pp. 559.

Webster Reed, Jr., son of Webster Reed of East Patten Fitch. 1867. 8 vo. pp. 559.

now brought to the public through the system of cantassing agents, as a rew work. It contains a duscn full page illustrations, is printed upon rather peor could not be seen. One of the young men and the page r, and bound in a somewhat gaudy manner. It is also disfigured by having a page or two of testimo-nish, and the publisher's advertisment of "Agents" was recovered the next morning by a grapple. He Wanted," inserted upon the same leaves and pages as the text. The book doubtless centains good reading but we have not given it a perusal.

The "B. O. W. C." A Book for Boys. By the Author of "The Dodge Club," Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1870, 16 mo. pp. 822. & Shepard. 1870, 16 mo. pp. \$22.

The meaning of these strange initials, with the writer's adventures and momentous history of the "B.

O. W. C." are they not all faithfully chronicled in the little one's dress caught. book (which by the way, is by the humorous author of the "Dodge Club in Italy," but easily forgotten-by was destroyed by fire, with its contents of hay, grain, readers of Harper's Maghrine,) with pictures to and farming utensils, on Tuesday, 80th ult. It was match, and is not the book on sale at Clapp & North's, with difficulty that the live stock in the barn wer and is there not a fund of autosement and enjoyment saved. Loss 90,000; insured for \$1,700. in store for those who read it? Get it and and out.

MESSES. HARPER & BROTHERS have published a rebrought down to the present time. It is a most use-ful companion to all biographical works—relating to things, as they do to persons-and affording informstion not included in the range or design of such publications? Relating as it does to all ages and nations, t at once becomes a work for constant reference and although from the great number of topics treated, it must necessarily be brief upon many important subjects, it will still be found a very satisfactory aid to general r ading.

Messrs Charles Scribner & Co., New York, have begun the publication of a popular edition of Froude's at Holmes' Hole, Monday morning. Fe had been History of England, a work which has received the subject to spells of mental derangement for the past most unqualified praise from the leading critical autwo years. thority in Europe and this country. The author has The Portland Press says that in Brooks, a majust completed the work, and the American publishers named Hill, taking advantage of the large number of will immediately issue the two concluding volumes of railroad men there, undertook to sell liquor. Temperthe library edition, while they will bring out the pop- ance men, who believe in action, prosecuted him, folular edition two volumes a month until it is completed. lowed him up, convicted him, and he is now in the The latter edition is on very fair quality of paper, Belfast juil for a fine of three hundred dollars. neat binding, contains the exact matter of the high A family of nine persons recently left Mexico, Oxford addition to any library.

THE AMERICAN TUNE BOOK. A complete collection land next week. of the tunes which are widely popular in America, with a selection of popular anthems and set prices,

MESSES, D. LOTHROP & Co., 38 Cornbill, Boston, send us, through Hoyt, Fogg & Breed, Portland, a inst., one of the oldest ladies in the State, Mrs. Betsey bundle of books comprising "The Early Choice: A Tobie, aged 101 years and 5 months. She retained Book for Daughters' by Rev. W. K. Tweedie D. D.; her faculties well to the last and could read in the and two issues of the "Rainy Day Stories," the first Bible well. She leaves a daughter 78 years old. She Year, and other Stories" by Mrs M. D. Strong. The ago, aged 93. latter are designed for the very youngest readers, and A man fifty years of age, named Jacob Terrill of the former for quite old "young ladies," and each are Northport, committed suicide last Saturday, 27th ult., well adapted for holiday readers.

MAINE MANUAL. Hoyt, Fogg & Breed. Portland, to the end of 1869. For sale in this city by Clapp & would happen to him.

read by Mrs. Maria W. Hackelton, on occasion of the visit of the Maine Historical Society to the site of Fort Frederic, in Bristol, last August, with an introby the author of the poem, has been issued in a very neat style by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, from the

we hope it will meet with a large sale. "Put Yourself in His Place" will be continued and proves to be one of Mr. Reade's most elaborate and powerful works of fiction. To enable new reader of the Galazy to follow the story, the publishersdesars. Sheldon & Co., of New York-offer to give to

me also contains some excellent suggestive exercises or Sabbath School concerts, that we commend to the

The January number of Godey's Lady's Book, pening the eightieth volume and fortieth year of pubpation, is embellished with a full length portrait of its publisher, a beautiful engraved title page, and

THE LAWS AND BY-LAWS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY. mail, price 80 ats

Fitzgerald. By mail, price 30 cts.

THE WAR IN CUDA. Private letter from Havana by were being practiced, and the garrison at Mogate was still held by the insurgents.

A German gentleman from Santiago de Cuba de-dares that the oruelties practiced upon both sides

women are compelled to go about in a state of nudity. The writer believes the Cubus are weary of the insurrection, and if an amuesty was offered by the government, and they could be assured that its term would be carried out, peace would be restored at once At the recent outrages on negroes at Sagua all the males and females and children concerned were called together in a body when a trial was ordered, and the

to the New York Herald says that at a meeting of the English Cabinet held last week, the present critical condition of public affairs in Ireland, with the state of the country generally week.

force of the regular army set ving there to about 30, 1000 men. This is to meet the present emergency.

On the assembling of the Imperial Parliament on the 10th of Jaccary next a bill will be immediately killing, wounding and taking prisoners nearly four the company of the co

Items of State News.

Hartford: J. Madison, was drowned Friday evening, Dec. 3d, in A book originally issued some two years since, and the Mason Pont. He and another young man with a

> The Portland Argus says that on the 22d ult. . little girl of six years of age, child of Mr. Isaac Mar-tin, of Kittery, was burned so badly that she lived

A barn in Houlton owned by Lyman O. Putnam

Monday night, 6th inst., fire broke out in the store house at Pittsfield, owned by Simonds Brothers, con taining about \$6000 worth of bedsteads. The buildvised edition of Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates" which has been specially prepared for American readers and to the above was another street and the street another street and the street another street and the street and the street another street and the street and the street and the street another street another street and the street another street and the street another street another street and the street and the street and the street another street and the street another street and the street another street another street and the street another street another street another street another street and the street and the street and the street another street anothe tents was also totally destroyed. The entire loss is about \$10,000.

> A Bethel correspondent of the Oxford Democrat says that Noah Ames was drowned while skating on Round Pond, near Lock's Mills, on the 21st of Nov He was about 22 years of age. His parents live in

The Argus says that Capt. N. L. McLellan of Portland, of brig Geo. Burnham of that port, shot himself fatally, we understand, in the cabin of his vened

priced edition, and is furnished at the marvelous low county, for Utah—converts to Mormoniam. There is a price of \$1.15 per volume. It will form no mean Morman preacher there. Two farms were sold there last week, whose late owners leave for the Mormon

On Sunday morning, 28th ult, the sawmill at North New Portland, owned by Mr. Frank Bartlett, was with a new course of matruction for singing schools. burned, together with the gristmill adjoining, owned By Dr. Lovell Muson. A new and enlarged edition of by Mr. John Bartlett, and a carding mill, owned by the above work has just been issued by Olive Ditson Mr. Norton of Strong and Jacobs of North New Port-& Co., Boston. Price \$1.50 and sent by mail post land. The latter lose about \$1200 each. No insur-

There died in New Gloucester, Sunday morning, 5th 'Fireside Augel" by T. S. Arthur, the second "New | was the widow of Richard Tobie, who died eight years

by outting his throat. Verdict of coroner's jurysuicide while in a fit of temporary insanity,

issued a "Political Manual and Annual Register of The Norwich & Worocster brakeman, Sullivan B. Maine, for 1870," which centains complete town, Gardiner, who was killed recently, had a letter in his county, State and national statistics, a summary his pocket which was apparently from the girl he loved tory of the State, votes for members of Congress, and and left behind him in Maine, only a few weeks before. vernor, lists of courts, banks, post-masters, select. In it she expressed her anxieties for his safety, and men, town clerks, clergymen, physicians, justices &c., twice in the letter she said she did not believe he &c., and other valuable information, all brought down would ever come home again, that she felt semething

We learn from the Ellsworth American that Mr. "JAMESTOWN OF PENAQUID." The beautiful poem Perez Chancy of Trenton, aged 67, was found dead at that when he found what the trouble was to go to a neighbor's, but reached no further than his

well known Riverside Press. The fine poem is worthy Mr. Daniel D. Blaisdell, an esteemed citizen of Dedof the attractive dress in which it is brought out, and ham, died on the 17th ult, from the effects of injuries received four days previously by falling from his scaffold, a distance of some twelve feet, and striking the Galaxy for the greater part of the next year, the back of his head upon a threshing machine. He was 66 years of age.

On Friday afternoon, 31 inst, a son of Watson D. Bean aged about fifteen years, and a son of Henry Dougherty aged about thirteen, were drowned on the all new subscribers, a copy of a handsome volume of Passadumkeag River at Passadumkeak, while skating. about 200 pages, containing all of "Put Yourself in The lads went on to the ice during the afternoon to His Place" that has been published up to the January skate, and were not missed until evening when search was made for them. A hole in the ice about six feet wide and thirty feet long, told the sad story that the new collection of juvenile music under the title of two lads had struggled bravely for life, but had been Sabbath Songs for Children's Worship." The vol. overpowered by the cold, and sank to rise no more. Young Dougherty was found a short distance from the broken ice-but the other body had not been found. for Sabbata School concerts, the book will be supattention of superintendents. The book will be supthat city, was on his way, in the early part of the The Rockland Gazette says Mr. Wm. Wagner, of evening of Thursday last, to visit a daughter who resides on Park street, when out from the more thickly settled portion of the city, was knocked down and robbed of the sum of seventeen hundred dollars,

At South Windham, Wednesday evening, 1st inst, two dwelling houses owned by Thomas Brackett, one hosts of patterns, fashion novelties, &c., &c. Send of them occupied by John C. Oronin, and both used for club terms for the new year. L. A. Godey, Philas boarding houses, were entirely consumed, together with a barn, two horses, a ton and a half of hay, and one thousand dollars in greenbacks. One of the houses By S. A. Frost. New York : Dick & Pitzgerald. By was insured, but Mr. Cronin was not, and is turned out of home penniless.

How TO COOK AND CARVE. New York: Dick & On Wednesday last a fire broke out in the building of the Hardy Machine Company in Biddeford, and raged for an hour or two. doing great damage to the building and destroying a large amount of manufacthe steamer of Thursday last, announce serious fears building and destroying a large state of a negro rising in the island. Dreadful cruelties tured lumber. The loss is about six thousand dollars, of a negro rising in the island. Dreadful cruelties and no insurance. The fire caught from the steam

In Kennebunk, on Friday night, 3d inst., fire was clares that the cruelties practiced upon both sides would hardly be believed. The insurgents who had been condemsed were shot by volunteers, cut to pieces Mousam House adjoining a building known as the with knives, the volunteers perpetrating the most borrid and indecent crucities upon the unhappy victims while they were still alive.

He confirms the reports of suffering among the insurgents for want of clothing, and says that young lawyers; and the Ocean National Bank. The Hall in young lawyers; and the Ocean National Bank. The Hall in the third story was occupied by the Good Templars. But for the standing walls of the Block it must have the gov. But for the standing wants the gov. But for the standing wants terms been an extensive confligration. Loss about ten thousand

APPAIRS IN GROEGIA. The official report of Gen

males and females and children concerned were called together in a body when a trial was ordered, and the condemsed were compelled to bend on their knees amid lamentations. Wives, children and relatives were first shot through the head and then immediately beyoneted. Colonel Camara, at the head of six hundred men, supported by five pieces of artillery, attacked on the 21st ult., a rebel camp at Vegas Del Castelana. After a severe fight, which lasted four hours, the Spuniards were repulsed with great loss. Forty-seven were counted upon the field dead.

He mentions the trial in a cabin of two captured volunteers, who, upon being condemned, the chief pushed out of the door, calling to his negro soldier boys to amuse themselves, and in a moment they were set upon with knives and out to atoms.

From official report of Gen Terry on the condition of Georgia has been published. He says he has reluctantly come to the conclusion that the situation in that State demands the interposition of the General Government. He says:

"This opinion is based upon complaints made to me, upon reports of officers detailed to investigate the alleged out rages, and upon the statements of more persons of respectability and high positions in persons of respectability and high positions in persons of the State in whose representations I must repose confidence, nome of whom here given me information only under pledge of servey, the state of affairs in their section being such that they feared the extreme of personal violence, should it become known that they had been in communication with me. In that they had been in communication with me. In that they had been in communication with me. In that they had been in communication with me. In the more of being such that they had been in communication with me. In the more of the State there is practically no government. The work of original report of Gen detailed to interposition of the server of the State there is practically no government. The work of original report of the state of original repor

condition of public affairs in Ireland, with the state of the country generally was considered and debated. At the last meeting it was resolved by the covernment to proclaim the County of Tipperary is the province of Manster with portions of the county and city of Londonderry in Ulster, as being in a state of insurrection as directed in the late set of Parliament providing therefor and so empowering them to set.

Five the usand additional troops of the line will be dispatched to Ireland immediately, raising the total force of the regular army serving there to about 30, force of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving there to about 30, and of the regular army serving the serv

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Company. Cattle Markets.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD AT BRIGHTON, GAMBRIDGE AND MEDIFORM
WEDNESDAY, Doc 15, 1849
At market this week, 2330 cattle, \$209 sheep and lambs, 160 store pigs, 4000 fat hogs, 00 veals. Last week 3169 cattle \$400 sheep and lambs, 350 store pigs, 4510 fat hogs, PRI: 183—Seves per handred pounds, the lotal weight of hides, tailow, and dressed beef. Extra quality, \$12 500fil4 04; Pirrst quality, \$12 50 fil5 324; Second quality, \$13 500fil4 04; Third quality, \$10 00@11 25. Poorest grades cows, buils, &c, example.

of.

Milcu Cows.—Extra, 235 to 2115. Ordinary, 250 to 210;

ore Cows. 235,860 rer head. Prices of milch cows depend a
reat deal upon the fancy, most of the cows in market are of an
eligency grade. pary grade.

EEF AND LAMBS—in lots, \$1 50, 250, 3 00, 3 00 for common carra and nelected. \$3 500 \$75 \$\forall \text{ head; lambs, \$2 25 a3 75} nes: extra andipelecteu. po seus le come le c Swins—Spring pag.

pigg, whole-sale 110012 cents \(\mathbb{P} \) b.; retail, 110010 cents \(\mathbb{P} \) jig, thogs, 110012 \(\mathbb{P} \) ib.

Hidss—Brighton, 8008 ofs; Country, 6407 ots \(\mathbb{P} \) b.

Tallow—Brighton, 8008 ofs; Country, 6407 ots \(\mathbb{P} \) b.

Saixs—Sheep skins, 75 cents; lamb skins, 75 cents; calf skins, 200920 cents per pound.

200920 cents per pound.

POULTRY—Extra, 1616; cents \(\mathbb{P} \) ib.; medium, 1510015; cts;

DROVES FROM MAINE.

W. W. Hall, 16; Davis & Gilman, 26; J. W. Withee, 45; J. Wells, 50; W. P. Dyer, 32; Parrar & Morrill, 35; N. V. Rackliff, 20; Thompson & Libby, 16; D. A. Philbrick, 8; A. Malbomb, 15; J. L. Twitchell, 15; J. M. Robbins, 26; D. P. Hobnot, 9; D. Thompson & Os, 8; D. Wells, 60 cattle, and 55 sheep.

Remarks—The supply of cattle in market was not so large as that of lash week, but there was some nice, beef cattle, among them. There were several lots of Christmas cattle—one lot of them. There were several lots of Christmas cattle—one on or resid to be as nice a lot as were ever brought into market. Their average weight was 2450 pounds; sold at 20 cents per pound—30 per cent. shrinkage, which is the same as 14 cents per pound, live weight. There were others nearly as good, but not quite so. Prices for the best grades were digher, but upon the common breeds there was not much change. The trade for beef cattle has been very fair.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE. J. M. Bobbins sold 20 castern cattle, average weight 1452 has at 11s cts \$\psi\$ bs, 36 \$\psi\$ ct shrinkage; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at 15 cts, 36 \$\psi\$ ct shrinkage; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at 15 cts, 36 \$\psi\$ ct shrinkage; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at 15 cts, 36 \$\psi\$ ct shrinkage; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pr 6 ft 10 in for \$165; \$1 pr 3-year-olds for \$100.

J. W. Withe cold 10 at 75 cts live weight 1849 bs; \$10 at 7 cts \$\psi\$ bive weight 1408 bs.

Q. Weils sold 6 at 105 cts, 38 \$\psi\$ cent shrinkage; \$10 at 13 cts dressed weight; \$10 at 15 cts dressed \$35 per head; \$1 steer for \$40.

steer for \$40.

Rackliff & Estee sold 4 oxen at 10 cents, dressed weight; 6
3-year-olds for \$40.

The cows, \$240 for the lot.

W. P. Dyer 6 oxen at 12 cts., dressed weight; 5 cows for \$200;
1 pr. oxen, \$115; 1 pr oxen, 6 ft 8 in., \$150; 2 pr oxen, 6 ft 7 in.

\$120 ft pr is helfers, \$33 ft head; 1 pr. 6 ft 9 in., \$162 50

J. R. Twichell sold 1 pr. 6 ft 2 in., 4-year-olds, \$94; 1 ox girth ft. \$70; 1 pr. 5 year olds, 6 ft 10 in. \$170;

Davis & Gilman sold 10 to parties to take back into the country to feed, for \$1100; the lot of 4 for beef for \$380; 1 pair, girth ft 8 in., for \$410.

D. Wells sold 21 at 12j cts dressed weight; 3 to Jackson at 11 ots dressed weight; 9 yearlings for \$20 per head; 1 pr 4-year-olds 6 ft 6 in for \$150; 1 ox girth ft 8 in., for \$410.

SENATE—A number of previous for the members of the lines of a member, but with 275 fixed as the number, two or three of the New England States would suffer.

SENATE—A number of petitions requesting relief from disabilities, and a memorial favorable to according belligerent rights to the Cubans, were presented and referred.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869. and Pennsylvania picklock, 60@65; choice and XX, 494 s and Pennsy vania pickick, 60% objects choice and XX, 49% of the X, 47% 49; medium, 45% 48; coarse 43% 45, Michi [ew York & Vermont X and XX, 45% 49; fine, 46.46; commin, 42.44; other West-rn fine and extra [; medium, 43% 46; common, 40% 43; Palled extra, 40.652; fine, 40.47; No. 1, 25% 40; combing fleece, 55a69; Califor-

superfine, 40ca1; No. 1, 25@40; combing fleece, 55a59; California, 36.000

Can da : ombing, 60ca5; Smyrna washed, 20 a 33; unwashed
15a22; is cence Ayres, 25c32; cape of Good Hope, 33ca55; Dons
ky, 350927; Africau nowashed, 15a15; Chilian, 204926.

Demand fair but prices continue to rale low, with no pre-pact
of any immediate improvement notwithstanding the comparatively small supplies for the season.

In New York there is a little more movement in domestic worl
during the last half of the week. but prices remain low and unsatisfactory to sellers. The demand is principally for the finer
grades of feeces, although there is some prespect that before the
next clip comes upon the market they will command prices nearly corresponding to their intrinsic value Pailed wool is arriving more freely, and being mostly of short staple and unavergrades, it is pressed for sale at prices so low as to induce consumers to substitute it for coars and medium fleece. California
is in considerable demand, at low prices, while Texas is scarce,
and desirable grates firmly held. Foreign remains as last quoted. The anction sales of Thursday was a same affair.

The Philade phis Commercial List says the depression which
we have noted from week to week for more than a month past,
still continues with but little prospect of any canage until after
the commencement of the new year, when dealers anticipate
quite a revival, as the manufacturers are very bare of stock
and will be compelled to come into the market. The unsatisfactory and irregular prices now ruling for domestic goods tends
to depress value.

Boston Market.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15. Bosros, Wednesday, Dec. 16.
Corn Exchange—The market fer Fiour is lower; we quote Western superfile at \$4.50 @ 4.75; common extress at \$5.00 @ 5.75; medium extress and bakers' brands at \$5.00 @ 5.50; lilinois at \$5.00 @ 5.00 @ 5.50; medium extress and bakers' brands at \$5.00 @ 5.00; and \$5.00; an

Oats are soung at the West of the Rye \$1 15 @ 1 20. Shorts, 23@24; Fine Feed, 28a31; and Middlings, \$2a35 \$

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

Flour—sales 7,100 bbls—State and Western dull and 5 cent lower. Superfine to fancy State, \$4 50s5 10; Superfine to choice Western, \$4 40s410. Southern dull—sales 430 bbls—common to choice, \$4 50s0 100.

Wheat 1 @ 2 cts lower—sales 23,000 bushels—No. 2 Spring. prime, \$1.00 winter red western 1.30 at 1.33.

Corn is a shade firmer—45.000 bushels—new mixed wester \$1.10 at 1.11 for unsouding and \$4.11 at 1.13 for sound.

Oats are dull—sales 23.000 bushels—Western, \$20.

Gold and Stock Market.

States bixes (coupons) 1881,
2 5-20; do 1862,
3 do 6 1864,
do 40 1865,
do do 1865,
do do 1865,
do do 1865,
do do 1865,
10-40s do 1865,

Augusta City Market.

\$5 00 P bbl. BUTTER—Choice lots, in tubs, command 42@44c; common

BUTTER—Choice lott, in tuos, command table, bla38c W hb. 38c W hb. \$3.25c3.50; Yellow eyes. \$1.75. CHE638—Livernore, 19c.; Country, 18@16c. YLOUR—Super to common extra. \$7.90 @ \$7.50; good.\$8.50@10.00; choice Western 9.50M1.00; 3outhern. \$11.00M1.50; St. Louis (avertice brands, 12.00M1.50; 3outhern. \$11.00M1.50; St. Louis (avertice brands, 12.00M1.50). GR & N.—Corn \$1.25c1.35; Burlev is brought in some at \$1.00 dl. 10; Oats. lots at 650; Rye, nominal.

Hill The market is well supplied, but prices keep up. Bales were mayle to-day at \$19.00 for choice, early out. lowe.

HIDES AND SKINS—Sheep skins \$5.00\$100; Lanb skins, were mayle to-day at \$196729 for choice, early cut. loose.

HIDES AND SKINS—Sheep skins \$5c @\$1 00; Lamb skin
folom \$1 00; Rides, \$1609; Calf skins, 200.

LUE—\$1 30 per cask.

MEAL—Corn. \$1 0001 1 36 \$7 bush.; Rye meal, \$1 50.
Pd.ODUCE—Potatoes. 40.255c., and in good supply; Egg.
20c.: Lavd. 25c.

86c.; Lard. 25c.
PROVISIOV3—Beef by the quarte, 7203c.; Muttos 5: 7;
Round hog, 132014; Clear sait porte, 3383040; Turkeys. 1:4: 13;
Veal. none; Ham, 18620; Soring Lumb, 72079; Chickens
152010c W. Di.; Fowl, 132011 of W. Di.; Gesse, 152017c.
8HURTS—22 50 per 100 pounds
WOOD—Hard, 35 5047 00; soft mill wood 3 55204 00 F cord

At 200; Clam bait, and a sure, as 300 at 1.

At a construction, a second supply of corn is the market, and we gote prime Western Mixed at \$1,20, and yellow at \$1,25, with a prospect of a further advance. Rys. \$1,500 bits, Barley, 128-81 50; costs, 65-570, middlings of ton, \$42,500 bits, Barley, 128-81 50; costs, 65-570, middlings of ton, \$42,500 bits, Barley, 128-81 50; costs, 65-570, middlings of ton, \$42,500 bits, Barley, 128-81 50; costs, 65-570, middlings of ton, \$42,500 bits, Barley, 128-81 50; costs, 65-570, middlings of ton, \$42,500 bits, Barley, 128-81 50; costs, 65-570, middlings of ton, \$42,500 bits, Barley, 128-81 50; costs, 65-570, middlings of ton, \$42,500 bits, Barley, 128-81 50; costs, 65-570, middlings of ton, \$42,500 bits, Barley, 128-81 50; costs, Barley, 128-81 50; cos

The amount of preduce doming to market is comparatively small, and business in that line quiet; loose hay selling at from \$17 to \$19 per ton for the best quality, and inferior qualities from \$13 to \$10; good loose straw is worth from \$1 to \$19 per ton for the best quality, and inferior qualities from \$13 to \$10; good loose straw is worth from \$1 to \$12 to \$10; good loose straw is worth from \$1 to \$2.50; harrey unless it is extra nice, sells are worth from \$1 to \$2.25; harrey unless it is extra nice, sells the strain of the strai

Congressional Summary.

Forty-First Congress-Second Session.

Wedgethat, Dec. 8th.

Senate—The Standing Committee were announced, the vacancies occasioned by death and resignation being filled with neely elected members. Mr. Morrill of Maine takes the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations in place of Mr. Fersenden.

Several patitions were presented, among them one Several patitions were presented, among them one working until France will allow an American cable to be landed on France will allow an American cable to the Naval Committee on Market will allow an American cable to the Market will allow an American cable of the sea cable to th Forty-First Congress-Second Session

political condition of Cuba, also whether, since the last session of Congress, any negotiation had taken place or been proposed between this Government and the Government of Great Britain in respect to the reciprocity treaty or reciprocity laws, or subject of trade and commerce between the United States and Canada.

A resolution offered by Mr. Stewart; requesting the

A resolution offered by Mr. Stewart; requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire if any of the States were denying to any class of persons the equal protection of the laws in violation of treaty obligations and of the 14th Amendment was taken up and agreed to. The joint resolution for the relucio persons engaged in the late rebellion, pr. viding that after the final adoption of the 15th amendment all disabilities shall cease. Was taken up. ease, was taken up. House—A bill was introduced to fund the debt of

the United States at a lower rate of interest, to make

the United Stites at a lower rate of interest, to make the banking system free and for other purposes; also a bill abolishing the duties on coal. Several other bills were introduced and referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill to provide for the taking of the ninth census; to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future appointment among the several States. The

Senate—A number of petitions requesting relief from disabilities, and a memorial favorable to according belligerent rights to the Cubans, were presented and referred.

and referred.

Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill relative to the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, fixing the salary of the Chief Justice at \$12,000 and that of the Associate Justices at \$10,000 per annum. Referred to the Committee on the Judiolary.

Mr. Sumner (ffered a resolution directing the Committee for District of Columbia to consider the expediency of repealing the charter of the charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and taking such other legislation as may be necessary to secure for medical practitioners in the District their lawful rights and opportunities without distinction of color.

color.

Mr. Trumbull reported from the Committee on the
Judiciary a bill introduced by Mr. Sumner, relative
to appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, with
an emendement in the nature of a substitute for the

cal questions, and declares that the court shall be bound by such decision It also declares that it rests with Congress alone to decide what government exists in a State, and that no civil government exists in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas; and prohibits the Court from exercising any jurisdiction whatever in these States until they are admitted into the Union and their governments recognized by Congress, it directs the President to hold and prooced with all prisoners held in said States by military authority, without regard to any civil proceedings or other authority whatever. o any civil proceedings or other authority whatever. House - Several retitions were presente!, one ask-

ing for a repeal of duty on coal.

Several bills were introduced, one directing the military commander of Georgia to convene the old Legislature to pass the 15th amendment as a condition A bill was introduced to place on the free list the Shorts, 234824; Vine Veed, 28a31; and Middlings, 32a35 of following: Tes, coffee, molasses, syrup, melado, or Produce—White Beans are in fair deman at \$200 a 275 for cane juice, rice, salt, lumber, hides, stains for printedium. \$175 a 300 for marrow and voltow eyes; and \$300 a 100 for marrow eyes and \$300 a 100 for marrow eyes; and \$300 a 100 for marrow eyes a 100 for marrow

3 60 ff extra pea. Cannot committee and Means Committee.

166 ff bash. Potatoes have been in fair-demand at 65 a 70c ff bush. Onions are firm at \$4 75 a 5 00 ff bbl. Chickens and Turkeys range from 12 a 20c ff bb, as to quality. Eggs are selling at 45 ff dossn.

Provisions—Pork is firm at \$25 00 ff 26 for prime; \$34 50 ft below the census bill. Mr. Butler wishing to test the sense from \$14 ff \$15 for mess and \$20 00 ff \$23 ff or mess; and \$20 00 ff \$23 ff or mess; and \$20 00 ff \$23 ff or mess and extra mess; and \$20 00 ff \$23 ff or mess and extra mess; and \$20 00 ff \$23 ff or mess and extra mess; and \$20 00 ff \$23 ff or mess and extra mess; and \$20 00 ff \$23 ff or mess and extra mess; and \$20 00 ff \$23 ff or mess and extra mess; and \$20 00 ff \$23 ff or mess and extra mess; and \$20 00 ff \$23 ff or mess and extra mess; and \$20 00 ff \$23 ff or mess and extra mess; and \$20 00 ff \$23 ff or mess and extra mess; and \$20 00 ff \$23 ff or mess and extra mess; and \$20 ff or mess and extra mess and \$34 for mess: and \$37 @ \$39 \$\psi\$ bit for clear. Heef ranges may \$46 @ \$15 for mess and extra mess; and \$20 00 @ \$23 \$\psi\$ whether a new set of officers should be created, moved for ranges and Smoked Hams 18 \$2 10 \$\psi\$ fb. Batter sells at 25 \$\psi\$ mains it read, "that it shall be the duty of the lay—18 market for hay is from, with a small stock, Sales Eastern and Northern at \$16 @ \$27 \$\psi\$ to, as to quality.

jected, yeas 22, nays not counted. After progressing as far as the seventh section the committee rese.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill to impose a tax on all

fictitious and gambling sales of gold.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10th.

SENATE not in session.

House—Several bills were introduced and referred; among them one amending he laws relating to the coasting trade, one establishing uniform naturalization rules throughout the United States, one abolishing fees to pension agents, one repealing the portion of the internal revenue law requiring farmers and gardeners to take out a produce broker's license, one providing for the rale of the coin in the treasure except such as is necessary to pay the interest on the bonds.

The census bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. An additional section as section 8 was inserted, authorizing each district superintendent to

the Whole. An additional section as section 8 was inserted, authorizing each district superintendent to employ, by consent of the general superintendent, in addition to the enumerators, one or more persons to collect, collate, arrange and report the special statistical information called for by the act, in relation to manufacturing and mechanical industry, mercantile and trading establishments and business, fisheries, described to the section of the se

and traing establishments and business, fisheries, education, religious charities, charitable, sanitary, reformatory and penal institutions, and the commercial and social statistics.

Mr. Wilkinson of Minnesots, moved an amendment to the 14th section, imposing a fine of \$5000 on any corporation which shall refuse or neglect to give any information required by the sot. The amendment was adopted.

was adopted.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11th.

House-M. Ingersoll (Ill.) again introduced his
bill authorizing an additional issue of legal tender
notes to the amount of \$44,000,000 and moved its notes to the amount of \$44,000,000 and moved its reference to the committee on ways and means.

The bill authorizes and directs the Secuetary of the Treasury to issue additional legal tender notes of denominations heretolore issued and in such proportion as he may deem best, to the amount of \$44,000,000 — ten millions to be issued within thirty days after the passage of act, ten millions more within nicety days, and the remaining fourteen millions within one hundred and treaty g fourteen millions within one hundred and twenty

TAH . foreign Hews. avang LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Dispatches via. English and French Cables.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Times, in an article on American fluances, says:—"The fact that repudiation has been practiced by all the States except Masschusetts, associated with the theory which widely beans in the Union that gold debts may be paid in apper has injured American securities. Offers of concerning will arouse distrust and defer success."

The Phree Remedies, "SCHENCR'S Brookhits and every form of Consumption. The peculiar action of this madeline ripens the unsure in the lung, promotes the discharge of the corrupt matter by expectoration, purface the blood, and thus cares Consumption. SCHENCR'S SEA WEED TONIC," for the ourse of Dyspersia or Indigestion, and all discuss a single from debility. This promotes the discussion of the same consumption.

SCHENCR'S SEA WEED TONIC," for the ourse of Dyspersia or Indigestion, and all discuss a rising from debility. This promotes the discussion of the same consumption.

SCHENCR'S SEA WEED TONIC," for the ourse of Dyspersia or Indigestion, and all discuss a rising from debility. This promotes the discussion of the same consumption.

SCHENCR'S SEA WEED TONIC," for the ourse of Dyspersia or Indigestion, and all discuss a rising from debility. This promotes the discharge of the corrupt of the corrup

LONDON, Dec. 10 -The Steamer Brazilian of this London, Dec. 10 — The Steamer Brazilian of this port, which was built expressly for the Suez Canal traffic, has been found to draw too much water. A dispatch from Port Said announces that she attempted to make the passage a day or two ago, but was obliged to discharge half of her cargo to get through.

The Times, this morning has an editorial article on the Alaoama claims The writer hopes the American government will appoint such men as Geo. William Curtis and Wm. M. Evarts to state the law and facts of the case. The Times, thinks good results would certainly follow so wise a selection.

Hostetter's United States Almanae for 1870, for distribution gratis, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most saliable for a correct and comprehen-

re, which it declares is entitled to credit, that Lord port, which it declares is entitled to credit, that Lord Clarendon will soon reopen negotiations with the United States for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

Liverpoor, Dec. 11. American ship Crescent City. Capt Coledeld, which left Savannah, Ga. for this port on 3th Oct. last laden with cotton, sprung a leak at sea and was abandoned, as it was evident she could not be the college. be kept aftest.

LONDON, Dec. 11. A report from the admiralty officer says that for a distance of 85 miles the Suez

ect to sand drifts, reducing depth, and hick fogs, bewildering to pilots. FRANCE. PARIS, Dec. 7. In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, there was an animated debate. A member of the majority, in the course of his speech, took occasion to defend the

on the course of his speech, took consistent or defend the coup d'état of 1851. The opposition beputiës replied, expressing their disapproval. M. Rochefort was particularly severe in his denunciations.

The Moniteur announces that an extraordinary meeting of the Counc I of State was held yesterday, at the close of which all the Ministers tendered their resignations to the Emperor.

resignations to the Emperor.

PARIS, Dec. 8. In the Corps Legislatif, to-day M. Forcade de la Roquette, Minister of the Interior, made a speech in favor of the verification of the election of M. Driolle, a Government candidate for the Corps. He declared that the Government defended the country against and the country are consistent as a country and the country are consistent as a country and the country are consistent as a country are consistent as a country and the country are consistent as a consistent He declared that the Government defended the country against evil doctrines and the country endorsed it. In towns only the disorder prevailed. He was in favor of putting down the evil doers who had disgraced Paris and other towns during the late electrics. of putting down the evil doers who had disgraced raris and other towns during the late election. He concluded by assuring the Deputies that the Government wished to establish liberty, but with prudence and firmness. The speech of the Minister was warmly applauded.

The right of Driolle to the seat was sustained by a vote lost. Better hurrah for the man who tives by using Warran's Cough Balsan.

of 171 affirmatives to 77 negatives.

PARIS, Dec. 9. The semi-official journals praise the speech made by M. Forcade, Minister of the Interior, in the corps legislatif yesterday, assert the success which it had in the House, and says it so strongly

storm of dissent from the members of the majority. He spoke of the scene at the opening of the chambers He spoke of the scene at the opening of the chambers when he asserted that the Emperor gave the signal for members to laugh at him. M. Rochefort was frequently interrupted and called to order.

At Marseilles a crowd of 1500 men made violent demonstrations against the illumination. They marched through the streets singing the Marseilles have and

brough the streets singing the Marseilles hymn, and destroyed decorations and transparencies, and com-mitted other excesses. The police dispersed the mob fter making sixty arrests.

the recent insurrection.

Madrid, Dec. 11. The Cortes unanimously voted for restoration of Constitutional guarantees.

ROME. ROME, Dec. 8 The Enumenical Council was opened to day by the Pope Pius IX. The weather was unfavorable, rain falling at intervals throughout the day, but enormous crowds filled the Vatioan and lines the streets through which the members of the Council passed. The Pope, followed by seven hundred Bishops, proceeded to the hall of the Council amid ringing of ells and the thundering of cannon from the Forts St. Angelo and Mont Aventine. The holy father was in

The galleries of the hall of the Council are occupied by the sovereigns and princes now in Rome and by members of the Corps Diplomatique and other notables. The ceremonies excelled in grandeur and magnificence any that have taken place in Rome within the present MISCELLANEOUS.

VIENNA, Dec. 7. Austria dem ands the consent of he European powers to cross the Turkish territory, hat she may reach Dalmatia by land and extinguish

territory with troops, and the Prussian Government sustains Montenegro.

The viceroy of Egypt has yielded to the ultimatum of the Sultan and accepted all the conditions.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. S. The barque Noel, the first vessel through the Saez Canal, on the 28th ult., has been totally lost in the Red Sea.

Mr. Ashbury, who sailed through the canal in his yaoht Cambria, writes that after taking careful soundings he is of the opinion that no vessel drawing over nineteen feet of water can pass through the canal.

LISBON, Dec. 11. Fears are entertained of the breaking out of rebellion in various parts of Portugal.

breaking out of rebellion in various parts of Portugal. The authorities are active.

onish the map publishers has been made in the countonish the map publishers has been made in the country north of Lake Superior, by a party under Prof. Bell, which has recently been engaged in the geological survey of that region. Lake Nipigon, lying only thirty miles north of Lake Superior, and hitherto considered too insignificant to find a place in American atlases, is announced by Prof. Bell to be larger probably than Lake Ontario or Lake Erie. He had traverse i about 500 miles of its coast line when the approach of winter compelled the party to return to Canada. This lake discharges its waters into Lake Superior by the Nipigon river, a broad and rap d stream, and is the seventh in number, and possibly the second in size, of the chain of great lakes which form so remarkable a feature in the geography of North America. That the existence of this island sea should have remained unknown to this time is the more remarkable, considering how near it lies to false.

PARM FOR SALE.

The subscription lists now ready.

213

PARM FOR SALE.

The subscription lists now ready.

PARM FOR SALE.

The subscription lists now ready.

214

PARM FOR SALE.

The subscription lists now ready.

PARM FOR SALE.

The subscription lists now ready.

PARM FOR SALE.

The subscription lists now ready.

The subscription lists now ready.

PARM FOR SALE.

The subscription lists now lead to subscript district lebron, sale list from the school and form notation list in the school and form notation leads on care district libron, half from the should have remanded unknown to this time is the more remarkable, considering how near it lies to Lake Superior. As it receives the waters of upward of a dozen considerable rivers, it is not improbable that the system of lakes commencing with Lake Ontario may extend many miles further to the north.

The greatest medical blessing of the age, discovered the the instinct of the horse, and prepared by the science of This Belsam his been in use for the last fifteen y ars, do which time the most remarkable care ever known here befored. Coughs, Order, Brobehitts, and all Consumptive difficies, yield to its power. Consumption in its advanced stancompanied by the spitting of blood, laborious breaking, of appetite and sleep, diarrhoes and night sweats, has been eaby this remedy, leaving upon the surface of the body large simply a relief, but a permanent care; and the parties thus or still tenjoy uninterrupted health. Price \$1.06 a bottle. It parely recentible, discovered by mutural instinct, and may used at all times, by both saws and for alle by dranging county? AUSTIN BROOK & STERRE, \$2.78 Sectoral St. Bush PRAIRIC-WEED BALSAM.

Special Motices.

CONSUMPTION.

paper has injured American securities. Offers of conversions will arouse distrust and defer success."

The Daily News, commenting on Gen. Grant's statements of the Alabama question in his message, infers that the Americans want indemnity for their feelings rather than for their trade or pockets. This may be given. Diplomacy may oil this international function and remove a sentimental grievance without compromising British interest or pride.

The continental press generally applaul's Secretary Bouwell's plan for the resumption of specie payments.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in its comments on President Grant's message in reference to the Alabama claims, says: "The Americans are ready to accept an apology in lieu of all damages they demand, but England cannot do more than she has already done. Time will amend American sensitiveness. Such events as the demonstrations in honor of Mr. Peabody will tend to mitigate irritation." The Gazette concludes that the message on the whole is friendly, and thinks the President's suggestion that Inew negotiations be entered upon to prevent similar troubles will be approved in England.

Levery Dec. 10. The Steamer Brazilian of this

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.

The case. The Times, this is good results which is calculated as a remost suitable for a correct and comprehensive Annual latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehension of Mr. Peabody will be removed from Westminister Abbey to Her Majajesty's ship Monarch today. Crowds of people are at the tomb paying their last respects to the remains of the great philanthro-

pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrativaluable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecd and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for Pilitaburg, Pa., or to the nearest dealer in HOSTETTER'S STOM-ACH BICTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civ

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cur-To all who desire it. he will send a copy of the prescription used free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a Sure Cure for Consumption Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sen ing the Prescription is so benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing,

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williams surg, Kings county, New York.

Married.

which it had in the House, and says it so strongly favors the government as to render it probable that the contemplated change in the ministry will be carried out.

In the corps legislatif to-day, M. Rochefort replied with bitterness to the speech of Forcade. He made offensive allusions to the Engeror which caused great disorder in the chamber and were received with a storm of dissent from the members of the majority.

In West Waterville, Dec. 8th, by Rev. 8. Bowden, George D. Swift to Clara A. Sawielle, both of Sidney.

In China, Dec. 11th, by Rev. A. J. Nelson, Heary A. Dinsmore of China. to Emme Abbott of Winslow.

In Bath, Dec. 9th, by Rev. J. A. Varney, W. E. S. Whitman (editor of the Bath Times.) to Clara E. Abbott of Wintman (editor of the Bath Times.)

PARIS, Dec. 10. The corps legislatif had another stormy session to-day. An opposition deputy demanded the impeachment of M. Forcade, Minister of the Interior. A scene of violence followed such as his never been witnessed in the chamber. The session was adjourned amid great excitement.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 8. The Republicans have appointed a committee to investigate the cases of those Republicans, because of the session in Richmond, Dec. 4th. Blirs, wife of William Small, aged 51 years 9 days.

In Augusta, Dec. 6th, Amanda Malvina, wife of Sein in Biedvander, Dec. 4th, Maria L., wife of Charles M. Sevens, aged 32 years, 1 mo, 24 days.

In Bridston Derete, Dec. 5th. George B., son of John and Allice Morrow, aged 3 months, 14 days.

In Parkman, very suddenly, dec. 9th, Mary, wife of Parkman Pingree, Eq., aged about 55 years.

In Richmond, Dec. 4th. Blirs, wife of William Small, aged 51 years 9 days.

In Machias, Dec. 10, Edward P., son of Dea. Ammi R. Miltchell, aged 42 years.

In Farmington, Oct. 10th, Lousia H., daughter of Peter R. In Farmington, too. 1943, State, aged 25 years 11 mo in Portland, Dec. Mrs Thomas Doyle, aged 25 years 11 mo is days; Dec 8th, M. E. Black, youngest daughter of Henry 8 and Mehitable Slack, aged 13 years 6 months.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Of which Number One witl be published on the 15th of December. Edward E. Hale,

assistance of valuable Correspondents in this co-and in the Old World. OLD AND NEW will be a family magazine.
Stories by the best writers,—by those who have ea ned a rep-tation in all the English reading world, and by others, who will command approval as soon as they are known; Exercus

OLD AND NEW

with troops, and the Prussian Government
Montenegro.

does you fell the prussian Government
Montenegro.

does you fell the property for the fell th OLD AND NEW will be a royal 8vo. of 125 pages, ha

Notice is berrby given that the Annual Mosting of the Share-holders of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Augusta, for the choice of Director, will be held at the Banking Room of said Bank, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1870, at 11 cclock, A, M. 1w2 I. BOOTHSY. Cashier.

HARNESSES (AND POST OF

(Successor to J. P. Desring.) Old Kinsman Sta No. 7 Union Block, Augusta, Me DRALES IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, RESINDIDS Eclectic Preparations, TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, &c. PATENT MEDICINES

IN GREAT VARIETY. pringeries and Tolles Articles
Druggists Fancy Goods, Hate Restorers
and Dyes, Brushes and Combs,
Past Boxes, Powders, Pemndes, Cosmetiques.

French, English, American Soaps, Pocke
Backs, Wellist, and Posts county

Books, Wallets and Portmonnais. ure Whole and Ground Spices, Starch, Soda Flavoring Extracts, &c., &c., a short all goods usually kept in a first-class Deug Storo. The subsection with several transition has long experienced in the Drug cities a case he can our and sell goods as cheap as any or

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE! hysician's Prescriptious carefully prepared and orders sol

Pure Drugs, and Small Profits.

AT NO. 7 UNION BLOCK, AUGUSTA, ME, A. C. DANA. Nov. 16, 1866 HOLIDAY COMPLIMENTS! weeks -AT-PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE!

Under Granite Hall. RESH IMPORTATIONS NEW STOCK _OF_ RICH FANCY GOODS

AND CHOICE ARTICLES OF ORNAMENT AND Surprisingly Cheap! INSPECTION SOLICITED. Water St., Under Granite Hall, OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN WATCH Co. | WALTHAM. Mass., Nov. 1868. | WE HAVE APPOINTED

EDWARD ROWSE, 124 Water Street, AUGUSTA. WATCHES, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY,

And Spectacles,
Selling Agents for the City and vicinity of Augusta, at
to keep in his possession at all times such a stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and Watch Movements as will enable him to supply any demand either at wholesale or retail which may be made upon him, and at rates as favorable as are offered at our sales in New York of

FOR AMERICAN WATCH CO. lyl R. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer. WO DELIGHTFUL NEW MUSIC BOOKS

For Holiday Presents. PIANOPORTE GEMS A new collection of the last favorite Nocturnes, Waltzes Polkus. Marches. Schottishes, Redowas, Four Hand Pieces, Quadrilles, &c., just in one book com

THE WREATH OF GEMS. A New Collection of the most popular Songs, Bailads, and Ducts, of the day, with an accomp. for the Pianeforte Price desch, Boards, 42 50. Coth, \$3.00. Cloth, full git, \$4.00. Sent population receipt of price. DI PSON & CO., Publishers, 377 Washington St., Boston. 711 Broadway, New York. Just published.—OHRISTMAS CAROLS, Old and New Nineteen Carols form the German and English, 38 cents.

NEW YORK! HOLIDAY GOODS! HOLIDAY GOODS! F. W. KINSMAN'S Just purchased in New York city and now selling at retail at WHOLESALE PRICES!

decidedly the most exquisite stock ever opened on the River, consisting of English, French and German Fancy Goods. RICH BRONZES, ELEGANT OPERA GLASSES &c. Splendid Music Boxes, 24 tunes,

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," Choice Confectionery.
Toilet Sonps, Cigar Cases, &c., e one and a⁴1 and examine the richest stock o for Christmas and New Years presents ever of Remember the place is at

ENURS AND ROBES! And so they Go! QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

FRANK KINSMAN'S Drug Store

No. 142 Water St., AUGUSTA

HATS, FURS AND ROBES, To found on the Kenebec. I would particularly call the attention of the Ladies to my large and fashionable stock of DRESS FURS at gready reduced prices, and of every style and kind of Paris In Cloaks, Saoks, Capra. Collars and Maifs, and a large assortment of Childrens Furs, (New Styles) Buffalo, Wolf, Bear. Faney and Wooden Robes, of every grade it extremely low prices. In this department I offer great inducements, and I am confident I can sell lower than any other dealer as I have just received a large assortment from Bostor and New York, together with those of my own manufacturmaking the best assortment to be found on the Kannebec. Together with all the desirable styles of

Hats, Caps, Glores and Mittens, Under Cloth ing of all grades Cheap, And a general assortment of

Furnishing Goods, Horse Blankets, Rubber Goods, Trunks, Valises, Ladies Reticules, Shop-ping Baskets, Umbrellas, Canes. LADIES & GENTS PORTMONNAIES. Ladies Furs manufactured to order; also repaired and alterate the most approved style.

Don't fail to examine this stock as my goods will be sho with pleasure, and sold at the very lowest prices.

M. L. WHEELER.

(Nearly opposite the Post Office,) Gardiner, Me.

BAOKLIN, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1869.
W. H. Gerriff :

My Dear Sir : At the request of Rev. Mr. McKay, I have examined the instrument which he obtained of you, and I take pleasure in testifying to its excellent qualities. It is well made, substantial, and of good appearance. Its reeds are clear and pure, and quite free from both the huskiness and the shrillness which are so displanaing in many reed organs. The voicing is excellent, and the general effect is musical. I can safely commend it to all who desire a good instrument.

I am (relly voors.

I can can describe the control of the control

Bosron, July 6, 1868. W. H. Granier, Eq.:

Dear Sir: We most cordially and conscientiously express on anoqualified opinion of the superior excellence of the Cabine or gains you manufacture. We have had frequent opportunition examining their merits, and pronounce them unsurpassed yang European or American instances of the class we have reard. The so entific priceiples upon which they are contructed the thorough faithful and durable character of the rorkmanship, together with your artistic voicing, are a surpararanty of a successful business, which your enterprise and billity justly merit, and which we heartily desire for you.

Very respectfully yours,

2. 2. 3. G. G. HOOK.

* For years the General Agent of Mason & Hamila. an accomplished musician and amateur organist, a thorough mechanic, and as we can testify from a personal soquaintance of years, agentlemen of entire integrity, Mr. Gerrish has given himself to his work with the determination to manufacture the very best

1790 Washington Street, Bo WORD OF ADVICE For the Especial Benefit of Sufferers.

Of Norridgewock, Me., ctfully recommend to the public generally her CELEBRATED BLOOD PURIFIER,

JEW YORK LIPE over I tead another insurance compan

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING STORE!

from which we shall make no deviation, we have marked our goods down to the lowest market price. By this system we can give our contemers better bargains than over before, and the customer managemented with the quality of goods, has the same advantage as

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR OUR WINTER TRADE, ONE OF THE LARGEST

STOCKS OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. EVER OFFERED IN AUGUSTA!

WINTER OVERCOATS. We invite the especial attention of those who have hereinford their clothes made to order to our assortment of fire

We also offer a large assortment of Cardigan Jackets.

Plymouth Back Gloves.

Woolen Shirts, Under Clothing, Scarfs, And everything to be found in a Clothing and Furnishing Goods Store.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

S. W. HUNTINGTON & CO'S. 190 WATER ST., AUGUSTA, ME.

MERIT SOON NOISED ABROAD. It is but six years since ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, was first offered for sale. Its good qualities were soon measure at home, and very soon its fame was moised far and no now it is sold in nearly every Pure store in the United State North, East, South and West. No similar medicine attands his er with the people. It is well known on the Pacific coast, to beard demands for it from San Francisco, Sadeamento in Cloudia, and Fortland, Oregon; even from Australia, large ord are received for it. And throughout Canada, it is well and orable known and sold everywhere.

Pour Bunwall, March 23d, 1869. rs. PERRY DAVIS & SON : the benefit which I have received from Alien's Lang B leam, having been troubled with a cough for several years past, the balsam was recommended to me. I immediately procueed it, and found its or elieve my cough more readily than anything I ever tried. My wife has also used it with most satisfactory results.

Yours very Truly,

Capt. Foster is a ship owner and builder, residing at Port Bur-Sold by PERRY DAVIS & SON,



BENJAMIN W. LEWIS, hereby notifies the public that he NORWAY OATS.

raised from seed procured from D. W. Ramsdell, of Vermont, in the spring of 1868. These cats are pure and free from all for-eign substances. Yield one hundred bushels to the acre.

These Oats can be had of the subscriber on his place in Vas-B LIBBY & CO., Hill's (Me. BENJAMIN W. LEWIS.
Augusta, Nov. 25, 1889. MITTEN KNITTING

HEELING AND TOBING SOCKS By Hand for the Market are tedious and time wasting oper whon compared with results attained by using

Lamb Knitting Machine | Manufacturing Co. N. CLARK, Agent,

4v1 313 Washington St., BOSTON. POPULAR MUSIC VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL,

Sent post paid to any address on receipt of 35 cents by E. E. PATTERSON,
Angusta. Me.

Whereas Robert Fisher, Jr., of Augusta, Kennebec County, and State of Maine, by his deed of mortgage bearing date, February twelth, A. D., 1868, conveyed to Samul Tittoomb of said Augusta, a certain piece of land in said Augusta, particularly described in said sortgage which is recorded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 267, page 123, to which reierence is hereby made for a particular description, which said mortgage was there afterward assigned by said Titcomb to one Isabella Fisher and by said Isabella Fisher to the undersigned, and whereas the condition of said mortgage been broken we hereby claim to foreclose the same.

J. W. HARLOW.

BENJAMIN FIBHER.

TO THOSE WHO KEEP POULTRY!

GOLD FALLING: So are Meats at Storer's New Market! Where you can procure Good Dinners. A good variety of MEATS AND PRODUCE always on hand. Call and see and you will be sure to buy. Send your orders early and be sure of a good Dinner.

MEATS AND PRODUCE taken and sold on commission all

GREAT VARIETY . LOW PRICES! AI E. E. PATTERSON'S

DLANT FRAMES AND TRELLISSES CARLY ROSE POTATOES.

POR INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC E.R. Summer Arrangement May 3,1869

Summer Arrangement May 3, 269 9

Two Trains Duily between Augusta and Boston dally at 5 45 and 11.00 A. M.; Boston tor Augusta at 7 20 A. M., and 19 M.; A Augusta for Portand and Boston dally at 5 45 and 11.00 A. M.; Boston tor Augusta at 7 20 A. M., and 2 M.; A Augusta for Waterville at 8.40 P. M.; Augusta for and 3.15 and 6 30 P. M.; Tom Boston at 8.50 and 8 30 P. M.; Hom Gardiner at 7.00 and 9 45 A. M.; 1 46 and 8.50 P. M.; Hom Gardiner at 7.00 and 9 45 A. M.; 1 46 and 8.50 P. M.; Hom Gardiner at Passengers for Banger from Boston, helding Maine Central through tickets, and wishing to come via Augusta can do so; and from Banger to Boston, purchase a Maine Central local tisket to Kendall's Mills, and sher taking the ears to earths Line the Conductor will furnish a ticket to Boston, making the fare through the same as via the Maine Central Road. L. L. LINCOLN, Augusta, April 20th, 1869.

28

AUGUSTA HOUSE. STATE STREET, AUGUSTA, ME.

The uniteralgood takes pleasure in amanacing to his numerous frience and putrons of the Augusta House, that he has leased for a long turn of years this well known first class liote! The house has been refitted throus hous, being peculiarly adapted to family bearders, single gentlemen, and members of the legislature, only three minutes walk to the Ospitol, and five minutes wa'k to the Post Office. Railroad etation, and Steamboat landing Having had thirteen years sole management of this house from 1854 to 1857, the proprieter pedage himself that while me expense will be avoided to maintain the high reputation enjoyed by the Augusta House as a first class Butel, neither shall any personal effort we spared to deserve a continuance of the likeral patronage heretofore bestowed upon it. Connected with the house is a first class Livery Stable, where the best of teams can always be had with experienced drivers; also sample rooms on the business street for the accommodation of the commercial trafe free of charge.

12445

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm occupied by the subscriber will be sold at a great bargain if applied for soon. Said farm is pleasantly situated in the castern past of theitown of Brusswick on the New Meadows' river; contains about 80 acres of land suitably divided into tiliage, pasturage and wordland; cuts 25 tons of hay yearly. There is an abundant supply of waise at all seasons of the year; there is an abundant supply of waise at all seasons of the year; there is an orchard of 100 apple trees all in good thrifty condition; the baildings are all nearly new and for convenience cannot be surpassed; the house is two stories in beight and nicely finished inside and cutside, the L one and one half high, the woodhouse, stable and barn are all connected with the L and are all finished and painted outrifie. The location is in a very desirable neighborhood, is within one-half mile of a schoolhouse, one mile of the Baptist meeting house, within three miles of Brunswick willage and within eix miles of the city of Bath. Enquire of A. G. LEWIS on the premises, or of NATHAN COOMES, Bath Ms.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

West Mount Vernan, 1800.

POR SALE.

One of the best upland farms in the county.
Located in North New Sharon, four miles from the
village, and five miles from Farmington depot. Salf farm contains 200 acres, cuts 75 to 40 two of best hay; has an extensive
pasture, a large aenount of wood and timber; large orchard, 100
young trees; building cogmodicious and in good repair; never
failing water in the house, and at the barns. Terms casy. Enquire of OLIVER GOULD, Esq., Augusta, or the subscriber on
the premises.

Now 29, 1809.

Now 29, 1809. West Mount Vernon, 1869.

DIRIGO BUSINESS COLLEGE. LOCATED IN NORTH'S BLOCK, WATER STREET, WAITT & WEBSTER, PRINCIPALS.

Thorough Practical Business Education TERMS FOR SCHOLARSHIP, " FOR 3 MOS. BRANCHES. \$10 BUSINESS PENMANSHIP INCLUDED.

For full particulars address the Principals.

MUSICAL BOX FOR \$2.00. MANUPACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS: OVER 90,000 SOLD, GIVING

A CARD. Mrs. M. B. HODGES. THURSDAY, Nov. 11th

8wi9 No. 6 North's Block, August WILLIAM H. CLIFFORD, COUNSELLOR AT LAW SOLICITOR of PATENTS.

MINE GROUND BONE FERTILIZER. We now have on hand for sale, a lot of FINE GROUND BONE ERTILIZER, which we will sell at a low rate. This is a PERFECTLY PURE Ground Bone, and is for sale

RICHARD ROBINS,

Superior Initial Stationery, ust the thing for a present to a Gentleman or Lady, mailed po aid to any address, on receipt of 30 cents, by E. B. PATTERSON, Augusta, Me.

8, 8, BROOKS & CO. Agents. ARDWARE DEALERS, WATER ST., AUGUSTA, 'e

CENCINE FALSE MOUSTACHES THAT OANN be told from patural ones, on wire, 50 cents; on lace, cents; extra fine, \$1; imperial. 50 cents; full beard, \$3 50; colors. Address E. THORNTON, Hoboken, New Jersey. 1846 To Agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MA CHINES. The best machine in the world. States ankle o both sides. One Machine Without Money. For further pa

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JERSEY STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber has last landed from StramsQueen a number of superior JERSEY COW
AND HEFFERS selected by himself from
best herds on the Island. Many of them prise animals and a
are fine. May be seen at his farm, Allandale St., Jamaie
Pialna, Mass.

11. M. WELLINGTON. 20,000 Ladies and Gents TO BUY PURS AND ROBES AT

(151 Gardiner, Me. VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CYDER IN 10 hours, without using drugs. For circulars, address F. I. SAGR. Vineger Maker, Crouwell, Conn. 1936

OATS! OATS! I have a couple of bushels of these white Inglish Gats, to the bushels, for dittribution. By mail postpaid, 25 counts to come per quart. Prefer to send no more than to one person so they may be wisely distributed. Sund't G. E. BRACKME, Beitnes,

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JERSEY STOCK FOR SALE.

Poetru.

OUR KITTY.

Two little glussing snow-white pawe, With ten of the sharpest hidden claws, Came saccity medding in among My worked-work, and there they clung; As if society's honored rules Decreed that best of Borlin wools

Eyes of changing yellow and green Laughed into mine with merry mein; Glancing teeth, in their home of pink, Peeped from the mouth ajar a chink. Ah I I must lay my needle down, Rell up this wools in their weapper bro-Harry the tempting threads away. For Kitty and I must go and play.

ing witnessed a transformation so complete and de-plorable. Sometimes I tried to convince myself that political fanaticism was an excuse; but my conscience spoke immediately, and so forcibly, that I blushed to have hesitated. I felt painfully affected between shame, horror, and the remains of pity. It was in vain that I andeavored to resume my studies; my spirit was weighed down by this unhappy trial; I dreamed of it day and night. Even when I could have been able to forget it, I had near me a spectacle which recalled it incessantly,—the Nayl family.

dreamed of it day and night. Even when I could have been able to forget it, I had near me a spectacle which recalled it incessantly,—the Nayl family.

I saw them daily. They had only me to visit them —would I could say to console them!

Towards six in the evening, I was freed from the occupations of the day, and used to go immediately to their inn. I remember that I always hastened my steps on the way thither, in the hope of learning something new, and that, having reached the foot of the stairs, I stopped the sometimes a quarter of an hour, without daring to go up. I was sure of finding them all there; for they went out but for an hour every day to go to the jail. The father was standing by the window; the mother sat weeping on a stool by the fireplace. For the daughter-in-law, I can never express the respect and admiration with which she inspired me. The was no heroine of romance, far from it; she had a plain face, and coarse hands accustomed to field labor and washing and hemp stripping. She were the ugly costume of the women of Saint Allouestre and Saint Jean Brevelay, a long stiff head-dress of starched linen that falls half-way to the waist, and a cloth petticoat. Her mind matched her person, not too scute nor too gross. I suppose she was intelligent enough to manage a common farmhouse and govern one or two female seryants. But what was noble in her was her self-devotion and her courage. After the first days given up to wailing, she came to understand that these two old folks were falling to her charge, for the blow that God had let them be stricken with, had almost destroyed their

illing to her charge, for the blow that God had let sem be stricken with, had almost destroyed their

Forthwith she dried her eyes and set herself to work, nourish, comfort and care for them, like a good mother. It was plain at first sight, on entering this sad abode, that she alone still really lived; the other two might have been mere corpose but for the torture of their poignant grief. While working without relaxation—aweeping, washing, cooking,—she ever had an eye to her poor old wards. Now she brought his pipe ready filled to her father; now when passing by her mother, she threw her arms about her neck and printed a warm kiss on her lipe. If M. Jourdan care—and he always made haste to come whenever he saught a gleam of hope,—Marion heard him mounting the winding stairs, and went to meet him. She indicated what words he must use to keep up a little hope in those two hearts,—not enough to deceive them, but enough to help out their lives a few more days. She did not cheat herself; she felt that she was mortally wounded; but she acted like those captains who call up all their strength to order the last charge with a firm voice, ready to drop dead when the start is once given. But where she was particularly admirable, was in her conviction of the innocence of her husband and his two brothers. "They did not do it, I tell you. What I wonder at is that they did not let themselves be killed to save him; but you may be sure they were held back by force. I know my husband; I know the two brothers. I hold up my hand before God for them?" Her voices and accent, when she spoke in this way, went to the soul. Sometimes the old man would say, but heritatingly for his heart and his misery belied his doctrine; "They did right—" Then she put her hand on his mouth. "Silence, father," she would say to him; "does not a wife know her husband! He never did any such thing, so sure as I hope for Paradise." And then going up to her mether! "Come, mether, you tell him so; do justice to your own blo. d. They will make martyrs of them perhans."—and nere a sob interrupted her words.—"but it is that day will see a crime committed." One da

We were at the 17th December. Snow had fahen through the night, and over the snow was frozen sleet. The trial was to begin ut nine o'clock; at eight o'clock I knocked at the door of the family. "Come in, we are ready," said the voice of Marion. I found them all dressed and prepared to go out.

"This is tempting Providence, I protested, "to take the mother there."

The researt worked no word of reply. The father solemnly groused himself, and went in advance, the two wome. followed, sustaining each other. After having demended two steps, Marion ran hastily back, and returned with a chaplet that hung on the wall, which she placed in the hand of the old mather. It was idle to resist; I followed them.

The conjt-room was grammed, and there was a throng about the door; but way was made for us, and we reached the bar that separates the public from the space reserved for the court. The king's prosecutor was already in his place. He turned pale at seeing to, and, calling to M. Jourdan, whispered him something.

"I am quite agreed with you." replied M. Jourdan. "I am quite agreed with you." replied M. Jourdan. "I am quite agreed with you." replied M. Jourdan. "I am quite agreed with you." replied M. Jourdan. "I am quite agreed with you." replied M. Jourdan. "I am quite agreed with you." replied M. Jourdan. "I am quite agreed with you." replied M. Jourdan. "I am quite agreed with you." replied M. Jourdan. "I am quite agreed with you." replied M. Jourdan. "I am quite agreed with you." replied M. Jourdan. "I am quite agreed with you." replied M. Jourdan. "I am quite agreed with you." replied M. Jourdan. "I am quite agreed with you." replied M. Jourdan. The collecting various debts due to a large Boston house, of which I was one of the clerks.



SURE CURE AND INSTANT RELIEF.

Burns, Diarrhous, Neuralgia, Colie, Cramps, Bites and Stings, Sprains, Dysentery, Sick & Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Tooth-

Chilblains, Worms in Children. Ask your Druggist for it, and if he has not get it, he i

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FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

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Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, etc., of which more have been made at this establishment than all the other foundries in the country combined.

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1870. Just received a large lot of the MAINE PARMES' ALMAN-ACS, by Daniel Robinson, for 1870. For sale by the gram, don-m, or single, at the sign of the Big Ledger. OLAPP & NORTH, 156 Water Street, Augusta. Augusta, Nov. 18, 1869.

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The best store in the world for Ocal or Wood. It needs only be seen and triad, to be appreciated. Can be seen in operator at the store of M. G. BROOKS. Parties in want of a first as store would do well to examine this.

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SECURITIES

the rapidity with which the government is now enabled to redu the national debt, by weekly purchases, render it apparent th he time is approaching when the Five-Twenty bonds may

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GOVERNMENT

To our Customers and Correspondents :

LOAN, which meets all these requirements, we have careful examined many others, but have found no other which wou

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OF CALIFORNIA.

METROPOLITAN LINE.

OF THE PACIFIC COAST,

connecting its chief cities, and traversing the garden of the rich and growing State of California, receiving, in addition to an immense and incrative local traffic, the through business over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads—between the Eastern States

It is completed, fully equiped, and in a successful operation and its earnings in October, the first full month, amounted it \$105,000 in coin. The net earnings will, by a moderate estimate amount to \$600,000 per annum, in coin, while the interest on it

The value of the property and franchises is not less than

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

\$2,800,000.

Ninety, and Accrued Interest

dignantly.
"Of course you don t. If you had, you wouldn't

"What is that you hold in your hand?" said the impecunious customer, drawing back.

"That, sir, is a revolver, sir."

"Oh, that's a revolver, is it? I don't care a fig for a revolver; I thought it was a stomach pump!"

Pat and the Ham.

Romance in Missionary Life.

Rolfe looked disconcerted, and appeared mortified at the idea of asking a favor.

"You—you have been so kind to me," said be, "that I hardly like to ask for anything more."

"Not at all," replied the judge; "out with it; you are welcome to it before you ask."

"Well," said Rolfe, "I wish—to-morrow is my ague day, and the shakes come on at eleven—if you would be so good as to hang me at ten."

"With the greatest pleasure," answered the good-hearted judge, shaking Rolfe by the hand; "ten let it ba."

Accordingly, John Rolfe returned to the inn. raid No. 7 Union Block, Augusta, Me. PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, RESINDIDS TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY. Choice Periumeries and Tollet Articl Druggists Fancy Goods, Hair Restorers and Dyes, Brushes and Combs, Puff Boxes, Powders, Pom-ades, Cosmetiques.

Fine French, English. American Soaps, Pocket Books, Wallets and Portmonnais. Pure Whole and Ground Spices, Starch, Sode, Flavoring Extracts, &c., &c.,
In short all goods usually keet in a first-class Drug Store.
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Take it all in all, it is the best marssine for children the world."—The Sunday School Times.

EDITED BY T. S. ARTHUR.

rears. In The Children's Hour for January will be published four original illustrations, on tinied paper, by Bensell, and engraved by Landerbach, of Longfellow's exquisite poem

"The Children's Hour." Alice Cary, Virginia F. Townsend, Phoebe Cary, Mrs. M. Oohnson, T. S. Arthur, and many other gifted authors, write

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The Children's Hour

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BROWN'S BRONCHI! L TROCHES.

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T. S. ARTHUR & SONS, 809 & 911 Chestaut St., Philadelphia, Pa A COUGH, A COLD, OR SORE THROAT

bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive, and Thront

many of the best paying concerns in the country. He owned stock in all the principal railroads in New Jersey, the Erie Railway, Atlantic and Great Western, the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and New Weare unwilling to offer to our friends and the public anything which according to our best judgment is not as secure as the Canal and the public anything which according to our best judgment is not as secure as

Ution restaurant: A man recently entered the place and ordered a very elaborate dinner. He lingered long at the table, and finally wound up with a bottle of wine. Then, lighting a cigar he had ordered, leisurely sauntered up to the counter, and said to the proprietor.

"Of course you don t. If you had, you wouldn't let me have the dinner."
"Pay me for the dinner, I say!"
"And I say I can t."
"I'll see about that," said the proprietor, who snatched a revolver out of a drawer, leaped over the counter and collared the man, exclaiming, as he pointed it at his head, "Now see if you'll get away with that dinner without paying for it, you scoundrel."
"What is that you hold in your hand?" said the imprecunious customer, drawing back.

Pat went to the house of the priest to confess his sins, and passed into the kitchen to ask for the holy father; but, perceiving that there was no one in the room, while a fine ham was lying on the table fresh from market, Pat lost no time in securing the prise. Hiding it as well as he could under his coat, h) propeded to the apartment of the priest, and said, "Here, your riverence, is a fine leg of bacon which I stole and brought as a present to your holiness. Will you take it?"

Romance in Missionary Life.

Two or three years ago a wealthy young man of Patterson, N. J., was ordained as a missionary and left for India, where he devoted not only his labore but the most of his wealth to the work of converting the natives to Christianity. Not long since he wrote to a German gentleman in New York with whom he had a slight acquaintance. The gentleman being sick, his daughter, a ledy of ardent piety and member of a Baptist church, acted as amanusmais, and replied for him. This led to a correspondence between the parties. Esteem riponed into love; photographs were exchanged, and the missionary made an offer of his hand and heart. His proposal was accepted, and he is now on his home passage to fulfil the engagement. The lady possesses some \$10,000 in her own right. She will accompany her hosband to his field of labor, and will grant the larger portion of her money to the work to which her life is here-free to be cheerfully devoted.—Commercial Advertiser.

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Will Kestore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

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He will sell these goods by the yard, or make them into gar With C. F. AYER, and J. B. McGINTY,

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TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to funds the time or for the space moments. Business new, light and the time of for the space moments. Business new, light and the time of the time of the space moments. Business new, light and the space to the business and the space of the space of

All Bells Warranted. E. A. & G. R. MEN RELY, West Troy, N. Y.

Probate Notices.

ENNEBEC COUNTY and Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of Nonember, 1889.

Amon Whitten, Appleton Dixon, and Hosea Goodridge, having by their petitions represented that James Whitten, late of Clinton, decoused, by his several contracts made in his lifetime agreed to convey to them certain real estate, described in said contracts, and that the deceased was prevented by his death from falliling said contracts; and therefore, praying that the Executor of the will of said James Whitten may be authorised to convey to them and real estate, agreeably to the terms of the several contracts, by December Deat, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaperpinted in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be hidden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

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EY All letters on business commenced with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers, HOMAN & BADGER, Augusta, Ms.

THE PROPLE'S DRUG STORE!

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

The Children's Hour

for he was very poor, and had great difficulty in paying his board.

His brother and sister; who took charge of his effects, yesterday gave our reporter a brief sketch of his life. He was born in Groton, Conn., in 1797, and was sent at an early age by his father to work in a grocery store in New London. Finding that his employer was dishonest, and that he used false weights and measures, the boy ran away and returned to his home. He soon procured a situation in a store, remaining there for a number of years, until in 1826, he came to New York and engaged in business as a

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

The following incident is said to have occurred in

proprietor:

"Very fine dinner, landlord; just charge it to me,
I haven't got a cent."

"But I don't know you," said the proprietor, in-

a warm kies on her lige. If M. Jourdan with a surface that have you make that a transport of the control of the

ling a fortune of \$600,000. The New York Times adds:

His life during the last five years had been most remarkable. He was a man of over seventy, and so infirm that he consumed half an hour or more in coming down from his room to the dining room. Yet he lived upon the highest floor to save money, and was never known when upon the streets to use a horse car, saying that they had the effect to make people lary, and he would not patronize them. He came from his room to his meals but once a day, eating the very smallest quantity of the cheapest foot. He sought no society, and would permit no person to enter his room but the chambermaid, and she but once a week. While she arranged his room he invariably watched her closely.

To an observer the room contained very little that was worth watching. Two old trunks, a socaty wardrobe, made up of cheap ready made coats; two hats, one white, the other black, and both thirty years old; patched boots and shoes, a copy of Webster's Dictionary, a Bible, and a medical book, were all the rooms contained, and its situation and interior desolateness made it a dreary abode. The old man had lived here alone for nearly six years, declining all the while to see any visitors, for, he said, they came only because they thought he had money; that they were mistaken; for he was very poor, and had great difficulty in paying his board.

His brother and sister; who took charge of his effective that for the partiel and the consequent cheapess of its securities, rendered them cattractive that, from this cause, combined with the patrielic lath of the people in their safety, they absorbed almost the enter floating capital of the country, and diverted attention from contained, and its situation and interior desolateness made it a dreary abode. The old man had lived here alone for nearly six years, declining all the while to see any visitors, for, he said, they came only because they thought he had money; that they were mistaken; for he was very poor, and had great difficulty in paying his board.

Accordingly, John Rolfe returned to the inu, paid up his bill, and the next morning was hung as the clock struck ten.

A Miserly Recluse.

On Wednesday evening last, Lyman Allyn an aged boarder at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, N. J., was found dead eitting in a chair in his own room. His death was duly reported on the following morning, but there were circumstances developed on Friday which surround his life and death with peculiar interest. His brother, Thomas Allyn, of Groton, Conn., in company with a sister, the only relatives of the deceased, arrived on that day and took charge of the corpse. They examined also the two dilapidated trunks that were standing in a corner of their brother's bedroom, and in one of them were found stocks and bonds, deeds and securities of various descriptions representing a fortune of \$600,000. The New York Times adds:

His life during the last five years had been most

shighed maximilation and most services. Per part of the following a least service of the court o wisely flow.

The eams to New York and engaged in business as a commission merchant. Becoming interested in stock speculations, under the advisement and in partnership with Jacob Little, Mr. Allyn amased a large fortune, which subsequent speculations did much to reduce.

He was a backelor, and had for thirty or forty years been in some degree averse to all society, but his concincticities were not so marked as they were during the six or seven years preceding his death. During his stay at Taylor's Hotel he was occupied entirely in looking after the value of and the interest upon his bonds and stocks, keeping his business, however, in so great secrecy that not even the proprietor of the hotel had the faintest information that his guest was a wealthy capitalist. His bills were paid with the greatest promptitude, but beyond this fact no person in the hotel had grounds for supposing that the old man had a dollar. His occupations, meanwhile, was entirely unknown, and many speculations were indulged in by his fellow boarders touching the work which kept the recluse so much confined to his garret.

Wednesday afternoon the bill collector took Mr. Allyn's bill to his room, knocked, received no answer, and could gain no admittance. He threw the bill into the room over the door, and went away. The day wore away, and at the office it was remarked that the old gentlemen was not so prompt as formerly in responding to the presentation of his bill. Mr. Fisk, the proprietor, went to the room, and receiving no answer to his calls, the door was forced open and the aged occupant was found lifeless in his chair.

The examination of his trunk and contents yesterday disclosed the fact that the old man owned stock in many of the best paying concerns in the country. He owned stock in all the avainable with the greatest in the service of open and the aged occupant was found lifeless in

day disclosed the fact that the old man owned sto in Long Island and in the City of Brooklyn, and a pile of State and county bonds, were found. With these there was a will dated fifteen years ago, bequeathing all his property to his brother and sister. The body will be removed to Groton, Ct., to be interred there.—Boston Herald Nov. 26th.

A gentleman from Swampville was telling how man y different occupations he had attempted. Among other she had tried school teaching.

"How long did you teach?" asked a bystander.

"Wal, I did't teach long; that is, I only went to each."
"Did you hire out?"
"Wal, I didn't hire out; I only went to hire out."

Trying for a School.

"Wal, I giv up for some reason or nuther; you see "Wal, I giv up for some reason or nuther; you see I traveled into a deestrict and inquired for the trustees. Sonebody said Mr. Snickles was the man I wanted to see. So I found Mr. Snickles—named my object, interduced myself, and I axed him what he thought about letting me try my luck with the boys and the unruly gals in the deestrict. He wanted to know if I realy considered myself capable; and I said I wouldn't mind his asking me a few easy questions in 'rithmetic, jography, or showing my handwriting—He said 'no, never mind, he could tell a good teacher by his gait." ""Let me see you walk off a little "ways," said he, "and I can tell jis's well's I'd examined you." "He sot in the door as he spoke, and I tho't he looked a little skittish; but I was considerably frustrated and didn't mind much, so I turned round and walked on as smart as I knowed how. He said he'd tell me when to stop, so I kept on till I thought I'd gone fur enough; then I s'pected s'thing was to pay, and looked round. Wal, the door was shet and Snickles was gone."

selver?" To this the secused make no reply. "You are all three vigorous; Brossard was a man of unused are all three vigorous; Brossard was a man of unused alves greated to give the alarm. A murder in the centre of a village is impossible, even by numbers, in presence of three resolute men." No answer.

When the turk of the youngest brother came, and make as asked why, instead of joining his regiment, he threw himself into the band of the refractories, he showed contision and made no reply.

"Was it your father who advised you to this ourse?"

"Whas it your father who advised you to this ourse?"

"Silmes the others 'id," he snewered; 'but as for the nurrier solither I nor my brothes were engaged in it; we would have sufficied death to prevent a least have no hyporrisy."

Several wittnesses were heard, to prove that the brothers Nayl had been for a week with the refractor-ries of the canton of Saint Jean Brevelag; that they accompanied the band to Kedroguen and supped at the miller's; and that, finally, they entered with the others the house of the mayor.

These depositions, be singly, they entered with the others the house of the mayor.

These depositions, being on known and avowed facts, offered no interest. Neighbors testified that they had heard no noise, which proved that there had been no struggle. From the house situated opposite that of the facts of the prisons that he would be up in a company of the cort was a terrible one. He soldiers and gendarmes.

The deposition of the dector was a terrible on. He should be in conference that high with the soldiers and gendarmes.

The deposition of the dector was a terrible on. He should be no strongle. From the house situated opposite that the would are had been seized and held tightly by the legs and arms, after a fatiguing essition, the judge president deemed it prudent to take measures for preventing in excert of the prisoners from traversing the groups of excited people. In the court-room next rising, after a fatiguing essition, the judge president deemed it pru

by no means."
"Very well, then, Patrick, you may keep it."
"An' I'll be absolved, your riverence?" dama